



Daily Report

East Asia

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Japan

2d Round of Talks on COCOM Controls Held *OW201017 Tokyo KYODO in English 1004 GMT 20 Apr 88*

[Text] Tokyo, April 20 KYODO—Liberalization of COCOM [Coordinating Committee on Multilateral Export Controls] restrictions on high technology exports to China will be further delayed due to events in the Persian Gulf, a senior U.S. State Department official suggested Wednesday.

Allan Wendt, senior representative for strategic technology policy, said Japan and the United States decided to "continue our internal deliberations" on further liberalization of controls on strategic trade with China, but did not exchange new information.

The United States requested postponement of talks at the Paris-based coordinating committee (COCOM) for multilateral export controls on relaxing controls for China last fall after Chinese Silkworm missiles were fired at U.S. flagships in the Persian Gulf.

"I think it is clear that we will be watching closely events in the Persian Gulf that may affect Western security interests," Wendt told a briefing at the end of two-day bilateral consultations on COCOM, which monitors exports of strategic technology to communist countries.

He added the two sides reaffirmed their objective of further liberalization "consistent with Western security interests and in light of international developments."

The talks were the second round to be held since last fall, when they were initiated to improve information exchange on COCOM problems between the two countries.

On Sunday Chinese Vice Premier Wu Xueqian asked Japanese emissary Masayoshi Ito in Beijing to ensure that Japan's stricter controls on technology exports to communist countries do not harm bilateral relations.

A Japanese Foreign Ministry official said Japan expressed regret over the omnibus trade bill before the U.S. Congress which includes sanctions against Toshiba Machine Co. for the export of militarily sensitive machine tools to the Soviet Union, and its parent company Toshiba Corp.

The Japanese delegation, led by Deputy Foreign Minister Hiroshi Kitamura, said the penalties violate the COCOM position that sanctions should be imposed domestically, the official said in a briefing to reporters.

Wendt reiterated the administration's disapproval of the sanctions, and noted it has not yet received the final bill.

He commended the progress made by Japan in implementing and enforcing legislation against the illegal export of sensitive technology, but said improvements were still needed.

"The Japanese have come a long way in a relatively short period of time, but that doesn't mean that a continuing effort will not still be required" to make the system effective, he said.

A continued effort to coordinate all levels of government is "most required," he added.

The two sides agreed on the need for a further streamlining of COCOM lists, and reaffirmed the importance of cooperation in export control, Wendt said.

The Japanese Foreign Ministry official said the two sides agreed to appeal to South Korea, Singapore and other countries not party to COCOM to also cooperate with COCOM's efforts.

The third round of consultations is to be held in Washington in six months.

Philippine Foreign Secretary Manglapus Visits *OW171123 Tokyo KYODO in English 1104 GMT 17 Apr 88*

[Text] Tokyo, April 17 KYODO—Philippines Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus arrived here Sunday for a six-day visit to Japan.

Manglapus came to Japan after accompanying President Corazon Aquino on her visit to China.

During his stay in Japan through Friday, Manglapus will meet Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno to call for Japan's economic assistance.

The Philippines, whose cumulative foreign debts have reached 28 billion dollars, has asked Japan to provide a total of 3.5 billion dollars over the coming five years, government sources said.

He will be received in audience by Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko on Tuesday and meet reporters at the Japan National Press Club on Wednesday.

The Philippine foreign secretary will leave Japan from Osaka Friday after visiting Kyoto and Kobe.

Meets With Uno

OW190547 Tokyo KYODO in English 1453 GMT
18 Apr 88

[Text] Tokyo, April 18 KYODO—Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno on Monday promised his Philippine counterpart Raul Manglapus to help the country reduce its cumulative external debts through international financial bodies such as the World Bank. Foreign Ministry officials said.

Japan's foreign minister also promised to fully consider a 15th Japanese yen loan to the Southeast Asian nation.

The commitment came during a lengthy meeting between Uno and Manglapus at the ministry's guest house, according to the briefing official.

Manglapus, who arrived here Sunday for a 6-day visit to Japan, asked for Japan's cooperation in coping with a 200,000-ton rice shortage brought on by a famine in the Philippines last year.

Uno was quoted as telling Manglapus that Japan will study the possibility of extending a commodity loan to help the country deal with the rice shortage as soon as a request is formally made by Manila's national development authorities.

The Philippine foreign minister also called on Uno to alleviate his country's cumulative external debts, which total some 28 billion dollars, by expanding Tokyo's grant-in-aid to Manila and establishing a multilateral support system consisting of such countries as Japan and the United States.

On the Philippine foreign debt issue, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Gaston Sigur told Japanese leaders last week that the Reagan administration is studying an international plan to step up foreign aid to Manila and sought Japan's cooperation with the program.

In response to Manglapus' request that Japan help end monetary aid to the country's left-wing guerrillas from abroad, Uno said Japan will consult when necessary with the Philippines, but urged his counterpart to implement stricter measures to control the issuance of visas.

Manglapus, who accompanied President Corazon Aquino during her trip to China, will leave Osaka for Manila Friday after meeting with Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita on Wednesday.

Says U.S. Bases 'Not Vital'

OW200913 Tokyo KYODO in English 0905 GMT
20 Apr 88

[Text] Tokyo, April 20 KYODO—Philippine Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus reiterated Wednesday that the U.S. military bases in the Philippines are not vital to the security of the Philippines or to that of Southeast Asia as a whole.

Manglapus, who met reporters at the Japan National Press Club, said the U.S.-Philippine bases agreement which expires in 1991 does nothing to deter those on the extreme right and left who seek to destabilize or overthrow the government of President Corazon Aquino.

The foreign secretary said all Southeast Asian leaders, with the exception of Singaporean Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, do not regard the U.S. bases in the Philippines as particularly important in protecting security in the region.

The Philippines no longer accepts the U.S. assertion that its bases in the Philippines are needed to maintain a balance of power between the United States and the Soviet Union in Southeast Asia, he added.

Manglapus also said that the United States should urge Southeast Asian nations to share the burden for housing the bases if Washington wants Manila to continue its security role in the region, adding that the Philippines is the only Southeast Asian country to accept such bases.

U.S. financial aid to the Philippines over a five-year period starting from 1985 totals 180 million dollars annually, far less than what European countries, Egypt and Israel receive, he said.

Meanwhile, Manglapus welcomed planned multilateral economic aid under the initiative of advanced countries such as the United States and Japan.

The foreign secretary, however, said the aid has nothing to do with the review of the U.S. bases in the Philippines.

Meets With LDP Leader

OW190607 Tokyo KYODO in English 0442 GMT
19 Apr 88

[Text] Tokyo, April 19 KYODO—Shintaro Abe, secretary general of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, promised greater support for the Philippines on Tuesday to help develop its economy and national livelihood, LDP officials said.

Abe offered the promise in a meeting Philippine Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus in the Diet (Parliament), the officials said.

Manglapus, here on a 6-day visit to Japan through Friday after accompanying President Corazon Aquino in visiting China, will meet Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita on Wednesday.

Watch Increased on Soviet Pacific Maneuvers

OW201039 Tokyo KYODO in English 1020 GMT
20 Apr 88

[Text] Tokyo, April 20 KYODO—Japan's Maritime Self-Defense Force (MSDF) said Wednesday it has strengthened its aerial surveillance of Soviet Navy

maneuvers around Hokkaido, where it said the Soviet military presence now includes nuclear-powered attack submarines and other sophisticated warships.

Antisubmarine patrol planes have been flown over the region around Hokkaido once a day, and over the Japan Sea and East China Sea once every other day during the past decade. Flight time exceeds 10 hours in each patrol, the MSDF said.

The Soviets are trying to turn Northern Pacific waters around Hokkaido into a "sanctuary" for nuclear-powered submarines carrying ballistic missiles while the U.S. Navy is staging demonstration operations to deter the Soviet endeavors, the MSDF said.

Reflecting the rapid buildup of the Soviet Pacific Fleet, the number of Soviet warships passing through the Soya strait off Northern Hokkaido has increased every year, it said.

A total of 56 Soviet warships were confirmed passing through the strait, their sole exit to the Sea of Okhotsk from the Japan Sea, in 1987 alone, it said.

Many Soviet Navy vessels can cross the strait without being spotted with the present level of surveillance, MSDF's Marine Staff Office said.

In addition, Soviet fighters had been scrambled toward Japanese patrol planes, with some whizzing past the noses of the Japanese aircraft in the Okhotsk Sea and the Japan Sea, it said.

The MSDF has thus started sending its antisubmarine patrol planes to the Okhotsk Sea, the Japan Sea and the Northwestern Pacific once a day instead of once every other day.

Concern is being voiced in some quarters, however, that the Japanese action may further increase tension in the region, the MSDF said.

Soviet-Held Fishermen To Return Home

*OW180813 Tokyo KYODO in English 0752 GMT
18 Apr 88*

[Text] Tottori, April 18 KYODO—Eleven Japanese fishermen, who were seized by Soviet authorities in January on charges of illegal fishing, will return from Nakhodka to Sakaiminato, Tottori Prefecture, Tuesday night aboard a Japanese tanker.

Returning to Japan after 97 days in custody in the Soviet Union are 11 of the 12 crew members of the 121-ton crab-fishing boat No 5 Shinryo Maru of Sakaiminato, according to a report reaching here Sunday.

They will come back aboard the 2,961-ton Japanese tanker Zengyoren Maru which left the far eastern Soviet port of Nakhodka Sunday morning, Tottori municipal officials said.

Yoshitaka Nagasaki, 44, chief fishermen of the No 5 Shinryo Maru, will also return to Sakaiminato aboard another Japanese fishing boat, the 74-ton No 15 Shinwa Maru, the officials said. But when the boat will leave Nakhodka is not yet known, they added.

The No 5 Shinryo Maru was captured by the Soviets on January 13 while fishing for crab. A Soviet court in Nakhodka found the fishermen guilty on April 7 and confiscated the boat and fishing gear. However, Nagasaki and other crewmen escaped imprisonment.

The No 15 Shinwa Maru was also captured by the Soviets, but it was not confiscated, the officials said.

Former JSP Leader Leaves for Moscow

*OW180525 Tokyo KYODO in English 0446 GMT
18 Apr 88*

[Text] Tokyo, April 18 KYODO—Former Japan Socialist Party leader Masashi Ishibashi left Monday for a 6-day visit to the Soviet Union.

Ishibashi will attend an international antinuclear symposium scheduled for Wednesday and Friday in Moscow and to be sponsored by the Soviet Communist Party newspaper "PRAVDA," JSP officials said.

He will return to Tokyo Saturday.

PRC Osaka Consulate Protests Harrassment

*OW190145 Tokyo KYODO in English 0122 GMT
19 Apr 88*

[Text] Tokyo, April 19 KYODO—The Chinese Consulate General in Osaka accused Japanese rightists Tuesday of harassment and complained that authorities are not stopping them from blaring anti-Chinese slogans in front of the consulate.

Consulate officials made their annoyance public through the unusual form of a report carried by the Chinese official XINHUA News Agency.

In a dispatch from Tokyo, XINHUA said consulate officials told the agency Monday that the rightists have been shouting anti-Chinese slogans in front of the consulate almost every day since April 5.

The consulate made a complaint to local police on April 8, but "police failed to take adequate measures," the consulate officials were quoted by XINHUA as saying.

The consulate also made representations to the Osaka office of the Japanese Foreign Ministry on April 12, XINHUA said.

Despite the official representations, the rightists have stepped up their harassment since April 8, the consulate officials told XINHUA.

They said the rightists blared anti-Chinese slogans usually for 40 minutes at a stretch, and the harassment was disturbing the consulate's work.

A total of 6 rightist groups have caused disturbances in front of the consulate on 12 occasions since April 4, shouting abuse at China from sound trucks, the consulate officials said.

Japanese rightists have never before harassed a Chinese diplomatic office repeatedly over such a long period, XINHUA quoted the consulate officials as saying.

Sound trucks manned by rightist groups are a common sight in Tokyo and other big cities, blaring anti-Communist slogans and shouting tirades against Communist powers like the Soviet Union and China.

The Soviet occupation of Japanese-claimed islands off northern Japan has been a focus of the rightists' campaign, as are occasional rows between Japan and China on diverse diplomatic and trade issues.

Japan To Add 200 Billion Yen in Loans to PRC
OW181031 Tokyo KYODO in English 0959 GMT
18 Apr 88

[Text] Tokyo, April 18 KYODO—The Japanese Government has decided to add 200 billion yen to the 580-billion-yen previously agreed upon in the third government loan program for China which is scheduled to start in 1990, diplomatic sources said Monday.

The loan is aimed at helping China's current efforts to modernize its economy, including development of Hainan Island as a special economic zone, the sources said.

Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita will officially announce the addition to the loan, dubbed "Takeshita loan," during his official visit to China slated for late August.

Officials of the two governments are now working out the details.

Tokyo hopes the expansion of the loan will substantially improve bilateral relations which have been tense since a series of diplomatic rows, including the student dormitory issue in Kyoto, broke out, the sources said.

In a round of working-level meetings held in February, Japan agreed to lend 580 billion yen for the financing of 28 projects in China.

The additional 200 billion yen makes the third program the largest ever between the two nations.

China's current attempts at economic reforms are focused on developing export-oriented industries, which will help accelerate the modernization of its economy, the national goal.

The new policy for economic reforms and liberalization, endorsed in the People's National Congress last week, stresses the importance of introducing some capitalist measures and foreign capital in order to achieve that goal.

Hainan Island was designated as a model area for such capitalistic economic experiments.

The cost of building well-organized infrastructures, a prerequisite for the island's development, is estimated at about 400 to 500 billion yen.

About half of the additional loan will be spent on the scheme, the officials said.

Tokyo had already decided to lend China 92.1 billion yen, a residue from the former loan program, in 1988 and 1989.

The formal agreement on that part is expected to be reached during Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno's visit to China in May, they said.

Red Army Disclaims Naples Bomb Association
OW200425 Tokyo KYODO in English 0348 GMT
20 Apr 88

[Text] Tokyo, April 20 KYODO — The Japanese Red Army group has disclaimed any association with a "crusade brigade" which has claimed responsibility for a car-bomb attack which killed five people in front of a U.S. military club in Naples, Italy, last Thursday night, police said Wednesday.

In the statement sent to the news media, the group denied any involvement in the attack and it said that Junzo Okudaira, a Red Army commando who has been placed on the international wanted list did not participate in the attack, police said.

The group, however, expressed its support for the assault due to its ideological struggle against anti-imperialism and anti-Zionism, police said.

They said there is a strong possibility that "brigade" is an alliance comprising terrorist groups, excluding the Japanese Red Army.

Police also here do not believe that the Japanese terrorist group has played a major role in the Naples car-bomb attack because they said the group has been very busy planning the rescue of several of its leaders who have been taken into custody in Japan.

According to a report from Italy, a Naples police chief said he received information from two more eyewitnesses who said they saw an Asian woman who resembled the supreme Japanese Red Army female commander, Fusako Shigenobu, in the city last Thursday, the same day the bomb exploded near the U.S. military club.

The police chief quoted one of the eyewitnesses as saying they saw the woman, an Arab man and a man resembling Okudaira at a plaza in front of the Naples railway station at about 11 a.m. last Thursday, saying that the other eyewitness saw them at the same place at the same time.

The chief said the eyewitnesses identified the woman as Shigenobu from a photo on a police "wanted persons" poster.

Meanwhile, Japanese police said they received information from the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) of neck and wrist wounds found on a 35-year-old Japanese man who was arrested in New Jersey on April 13 for illegal possession of three homemade bombs.

Police quoted the FBI as saying there was a strong possibility that the suspected radical Yu Kikumura, sustained the injuries while he was making the bombs.

Police here, however, suspect that Kikumura's wounds were inflicted while he was participating in guerrilla training in the Middle East.

Uno Plans To Visit Pakistan in October

*OW170913 Tokyo KYODO in English 0812 GMT
17 Apr 88*

[Text] Nemuro, Hokkaido, April 17 KYODO—Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno said here Sunday he is planning to visit Pakistan in October to discuss a wide range of affairs following the Soviet troops pullout from Afghanistan.

Uno, meeting reporters after viewing Soviet-held islands just east of Hokkaido, said he will attend an international economic level meeting in Pakistan October 2-3.

The foreign minister said he will use the occasion to meet Pakistani Government leaders.

Uno, replying to a question whether he will go to Afghanistan, said he cannot say for sure at this point because time is necessary to see what kind of government will be installed there.

The United States, Soviet Union, Afghanistan and Pakistan signed in Geneva Thursday a set of agreements paving the way for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

Under the agreement, the Soviet Union will begin pulling out an estimated 115,000 troops from Afghanistan on May 15.

Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, following the signing of the agreements, said last week that Japan will provide economic and personnel assistance to Afghanistan.

Pakistan will host the October meeting of cabinet-rank officers from member countries of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) to discuss farm and service trade problems in preparation for another session in Canada at the end of the year, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Earlier in the day, Uno took a two-hour cruise aboard a patrol boat to view Kunashiri, Shikotan and Etorofu Islands and the Habomai group which the Soviet Union occupied after World War II.

Consultations on Silk To Be Held With ROK

*OW180823 Tokyo KYODO in English 0755 GMT
18 Apr 88*

[Text] Tokyo, April 18 KYODO—Japan and South Korea will hold consultations on raw silk, thread and textiles in Seoul on Friday and Saturday next week, the Foreign Ministry said Monday.

The two countries will talk about South Korea's soaring silk products' exports to Japan, which have been dealing a severe blow to the Japanese silk industry.

Hiroshi Ota, minister at the Japanese Embassy in Seoul, will head the Japanese side and Yi Chae-chun, deputy director general of the Asian Affairs Bureau of South Korea's Foreign Ministry, will lead the Seoul delegation.

Miyazawa 'Aspires to' Prime Ministership

*OW181329 Tokyo KYODO in English 1223 GMT
18 Apr 88*

[Text] Tokyo, April 18 KYODO—Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa on Monday said he still aspires to the prime ministership and is sparing no effort to eventually assume the helm of Japan's Government.

Miyazawa, 68, leader of a major power bloc within the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, made the comments at a fund-raising party sponsored by his faction at a Tokyo hotel with some 5,000 people in attendance. Some 30,000 tickets priced at 30,000 yen apiece were sold for the event, with the total turnover estimated at 1 billion yen.

Miyazawa joined Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and LDP Secretary General Shintaro Abe in the LDP presidential race last October. However, then Prime Minister and LDP President Yasuhiro Nakasone, to whom the three men gave full authority to name his successor, gave Takeshita the nod.

The LDP presidency carries with it the post of prime minister under an LDP-controlled Diet (parliament).

Looking back on last year's LDP leadership race, Miyazawa said he is proud because the ruling conservative party elected a new leader without receiving national criticism.

Miyazawa's faction comprises 89 LDP members in both houses of the Diet, matching the strength maintained by Abe.

Takeshita's faction is the largest with 121 LDP Diet members. The Nakasone faction ranks fourth with 88 members, compared with 31 for former State Minister Toshio Komoto's faction and 14 for the group led by Susumu Nikaido, former LDP vice president.

The Nakasone faction is scheduled to hold a similar fund-raising party in Tokyo Thursday, while the Abe faction will hold one in July and the Komoto group one this fall.

North Korea

MAC Secretary Sends Letter To U.S. Side
SK191555 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1520 GMT 19 Apr 88

[Text] Pyongyang April 19 (KCNA)—The secretary of our side to the Military Armistice Commission sent a letter to the enemy side April 19 in connection with a defective document from it allegedly concerning cases of our side's "violations" and sent back the document to it.

The letter says:

At the 490th meeting of the secretaries of the Military Armistice Commission held on March 23, our side sternly demanded that your side correctly implement the armistice agreement and agreed points, warning against the fact that your side continued sending to us defective data on the cases of "violations" of the armistice agreement, ignoring our repeated protest.

Nevertheless, your side, far from taking an appropriate measure, again sent us defective data without clearly pointing to the spots, times and contents of the alleged "violations"

This is a mockery of the armistice agreement and agreed points and a challenge to us.

We are returning to your side the defective data, regarding them utterly invalid.

If your side is concerned for the implementation of the armistice agreement and agreed points, it should no more do the mean act of handing over to our side data of "violations" made up with faked-up incidents.

If your side again send us defective data creating obstacles to the implementation of the armistice agreement and agreed points, remaining deaf to our just protest, our side will not receive them altogether.

Your side will have to bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising from this.

Daily Criticizes Bush, Shultz Remarks
SK201049 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1033 GMT 20 Apr 88

["U.S. Forces' Occupation of South Korea Must Be Terminated"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang April 20 (KCNA)—Vice-President Bush, State Secretary Shultz and other elements of the U.S. ruling quarters are persistently insisting on the stay of the U.S. forces in South Korea for an indefinite period under the pretext of someone's "threat" and U.S. "commitments". This plainly shows the brigandish nature and unsatiated aggressive desire of the U.S. imperialists, the arrogant and overbearing aggressors.

NODONG SINMUN today says this in a signed article, which reads in part:

The remarks coming from the U.S. reactionary ruling quarters are intended to quell the voices of the world people demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea, notably the demand for the pullout growing vociferous within the United States and keep hold on South Korea indefinitely.

The U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea is a most barbaric sign of the imperialist aggressors' policy of strength and the most crying vice among their aggressive crimes.

The "threat from the North" over which the U.S. authorities raise such outcries to justify the U.S. forces' occupation is a fabrication and the so-called "treaty commitments" are no more than a silly talk. The U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea is not "a factor of stability" in the Asian region, but is the very cause of violation of peace. With absurd pretexts the U.S. imperialists can never reverse black and white or conceal their ugly color as aggressors against the Korean and Asian people.

The United States has no ground whatsoever to occupy South Korea.

"U.S. Forces, get out of South Korea!" This is a cry of the times. The United States should renounce its adventurous war moves, take its aggression forces and nuclear weapons out of South Korea without delay and take hands off Korea, heeding the unanimous demand of the Korean people and the world people.

Soviet Military Delegation Arrives
SK191120 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1115 GMT 19 Apr 88

[Text] Pyongyang April 19 (KCNA)—A Soviet military delegation headed by General Petr Lushev, first vice-minister of defence of the Soviet Union, arrived here today by air.

The delegation was met at the airport by Choe Kwang, chief of the general staff of the KPA, General Kim Kwang-chin, Colonel General Cho Myong-nok and other generals and officers of the KPA.

It was also met by Gennadiy Bartoshevich, Soviet ambassador to Korea, and officials of his embassy.

A welcome function took place there.

Military Talks Held
SK191535 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1518 GMT 19 Apr 88

[Text] Pyongyang April 19 (KCNA)—Talks were held here today between a military delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and a Soviet military delegation.

Present at the talks on our side were General Kim Kwang-chin and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army and on the opposite side were the members of the Soviet military delegation led by General Petr Lushev, first vice-minister of defence of the Soviet Union, and officials of the Soviet embassy here.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Meets With O Chin-u
SK201114 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1102 GMT 20 Apr 88

[Text] Pyongyang April 20 (KCNA)—O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, today met and had a friendly conversation with the Soviet military delegation led by General Petr Lushev, first vice-minister of defence of the Soviet Union, which paid a courtesy call on him.

General Kim Kwang-chin of the Korean People's Army and Soviet Ambassador to Korea Gennadiy Bartoshevich were on hand.

Choe Kwang Speaks at Banquet
SK200505 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0428 GMT 20 Apr 88

[Text] Pyongyang April 20 (KCNA)—The Ministry of People's Armed Forces arranged a banquet for the visiting Soviet military delegation led by General Petr Lushev, first vice-minister of defence of the Soviet Union, on the evening of April 19.

In his speech at the banquet, chief of the general staff of the Korean People's Army Choe Kwang said:

We set store by the friendship and unity with the Soviet people and Army and rejoice at the successes made in the Soviet Union.

We wish the fraternal Soviet people and Army great progress in the struggle to step up the socio-economic development of the country and increase the defence capabilities, upholding the decisions of the 27th congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union under the leadership of the party.

We fully support the INF treaty signed by the Soviet Union and the United States in December last year, considering it a fruition of the peace efforts of the Soviet Union to defend peace and security in Asia, Europe and the world against nuclear war.

We will make all our efforts to steadily consolidate and develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the Soviet Armed Forces.

Head of the delegation Petr Lushev said in his speech:

The Soviet Army and soldiers cherish deep sentiments of sympathy and friendship and full solidarity with the people and soldiers of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Soviet-Korean friendship is in the fundamental interests of the two countries and an important factor for peace in the Far East and the Pacific region.

The Soviet Union firmly supports the Korean people in their just struggle for peaceful and democratic reunification of the country and will always stand on their side.

The Soviet Union invariably supports the Korean people's struggle to ensure a durable peace and security on the Korean peninsula and turn the peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

Lays Wreaths at Cemetery
SK200528 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0419 GMT 20 Apr 88

[Text] Pyongyang April 20 (KCNA)—The Soviet military delegation headed by General Petr Lushev, first vice-minister of defence of the Soviet Union, laid wreaths at the Revolutionary Martyrs' Cemetery on Mt. Taesong and the Liberation Tower on April 19.

Present on the occasion were General of the Korean People's Army Kim Kwang-chin, Soviet Ambassador to Korea Gennadiy Bartoshevich and others.

At the Revolutionary Martyrs' Cemetery, they observed a moment's silence in memory of the anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs who laid down their lives for the sacred cause of national liberation and freedom and happiness of the people.

At the Liberation Tower, they observed a moment's silence in memory of the officers and men of the Soviet army who laid down their lives in the battles for the liberation of Korea.

The delegation also laid a wreath at the cemetery of officers and men of the Soviet army in Sadong District, Pyongyang.

Paper on 'Secret' U.S.-Japan Forces Agreement
SK200459 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0434 GMT 20 Apr 88

["'Combined Command' on the Move"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang April 20 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comments on the recently disclosed secret concord on the formation of U.S.-Japan "combined forces" which was signed by the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists more than 30 years ago.

The author of the commentary says:

The signing of this agreement was a criminal intrigue of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries to throw the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" (SDF) into a Korean war on the basis of the aggressive U.S.-Japanese "security system" and signified that they prepared in secrecy a legal guarantee and an operational system for mobilising the "SDF" into a new war of aggression on Korea.

The U.S.-Japan "cooperation" following the signing of this agreement has, in actuality, been a collusion through which preparations for a joint military operation for Korean aggression have been completed.

Recently, the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries announced a plan to step up "combined military manoeuvres" involving the three services of the United States and Japan. This indicates that the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries intend to launch comprehensive operations of the U.S.-Japan "combined forces" under the direction of the "combined command."

By linking these operations with joint operations with the South Korean puppets, the U.S. imperialists seek to realise the military integration of the United States, Japan and South Korea and round off the tripartite military operational system.

And it must not go unnoticed that the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries plan to set up a U.S.-Japan-South Korea "three-way cooperative system" under the pretext of

"allout support" to the "safe opening" of the Olympic games and stage U.S.-Japan joint "naval exercises unprecedented in scale in history" in the whole period of the games.

The U.S.-Japan "combined command" is actually on the move and it is preparing the Japanese "SDF" along with the U.S. forces for "an event of contingency" on the Korean peninsula.

These moves of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are rendering the situation on the Korean peninsula and Northeast Asia strained and posing a greater threat to peace and security in this region.

SKNDF on Ending Military Rule in South
SK191530 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1510 GMT 19 Apr 88

[Text] Pyongyang April 19 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the "South Korean National Democratic Front" (Hanminjon) on April 9 published an article entitled "Let Us Decisively Check the Birth of a DJP-Solo National Assembly", according to radio "Voice of National Salvation".

In the article Hanminjon pointed out that the No Tae-u group was trying to secure an overwhelming majority of the "Democratic Justice Party" in the 13th "National Assembly elections" slated April 26 and reduce the "National Assembly" to its solo stage to build higher the stronghold of military dictatorship.

The forthcoming "general elections" are not a mere polling rivalry between ruling and opposition parties but an acute political confrontation between the democratic and patriotic forces and the fascist treacherous forces, the article said, and stressed:

The people of all strata should rise up with indomitable will in the struggle to decisively frustrate the frauds of No's "DJP", not yielding to the "government" power or being trifled by money.

The article called upon all the people to resolutely turn out in the anti-dictatorship, democratic resistance to dissolve the "DJP" going against the people's will, destroy No Tae-u's military dictatorial "regime" and build a new government of democracy on its grave.

Stating that a fair election or the removal of the military dictatorship can not be expected unless the U.S. political interference is terminated, the article appealed to the people of all walks of life to rise up in the anti-U.S. resistance.

20,000 Stage Anti-U.S. Struggle in South
SK191136 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1112 GMT 19 Apr 88

[[Text] Pyongyang April 19 (KCNA)—More than 20,000 students in Seoul staged Monday an anti-U.S., anti-"government" demonstration to commemorate the 28th anniversary of the April '19 popular uprising, according to a foreign press report from Seoul.

Chanting "Down With Dictatorship," "Drive Out the Democratic Justice Party" and "Struggle for Democracy," students from 10 schools in Seoul joined in the 16-kilometre run from Korea University to Soryu-ni where there stands the monument to the April 19 uprising and back, turning the annual event into a massive demonstration.

They scattered tens of thousands of leaflets calling for replacement of the armistice agreement with a peace agreement and the removal of all nuclear weapons from the Korean peninsula and the co-sponsorship of the Olympic games by the North and South.

Over 5,000 students who had participated in the run regrouped at Korea University campus for a rally supporting labor rights.

They shouted "Yankees go home" and strongly called for the "Removal of U.S. nuclear weapons from South Korea and co-hosting of the Olympic Games next fall".

Workers' Strikes Grow in South
SK200458 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0425 GMT 20 Apr 88

[Text] Pyongyang April 20 (KCNA)—The South Korean workers kept up their struggle for wage hike on April 19, according to reports.

Over 3,000 workers of the heavy industries company in Changwon, South Kyongsang Province, went on a general strike in demand of wage hike.

They held a rally and a sit-down strike to push their demand for a 25.4 percent increase of wages.

They launched the strike when the company side had persistently refused to accept their demand in nine rounds of talks since April 6.

Over 7,000 workers of the Hyundai Heavy Industries Company in Ulsan held a sit-down, demanding that the main wages be increased by 70,000 won each and that the general meeting of the trade union discuss the draft of a final resolution on negotiations for wage hike. They scattered propaganda material demanding a wage increase.

Some 2,000 workers of the Daewoo Shipyard in Kojé held a rally, where they denounced the comprador capitalists for refusing to accede the proposal for negotiations for wage increase and strongly urged them to meet their demand.

More than 600 workers of the Taejon Tannery downed tools and went on strike for better treatment, etc.

Daily Denounces No Group's 'Election-Rigging'
SK201054 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1038 GMT 20 Apr 88

["Fascist offensive aimed at election rigging"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang April 20 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today denounces the No Tae-u group for getting feverish in suppression and frauds with the approach of the puppet National Assembly elections.

In a signed commentary, the paper says:

The fascist clique issued a "top emergency alert order" to police throughout South Korea on April 18, by which the police is now placed on a round-the-clock alert.

The puppet minister of home affairs, the puppet minister of justice, the chief of the police headquarters and other bosses of repressive tools are threateningly crying every day that "actions harmful to the elections must be sternly punished at any cost" and the "campaigning opposition candidates must be prosecuted without mercy."

And the puppet minister of defense issued an order to the three services of the puppet army to take thoroughgoing measures to prevent "administrative shortcomings and absentions in the elections."

These high-handed steps reveal their fascist intention to rig the elections after subduing the anti-dictatorial, democratic forces at the point of bayonet by mobilizing not only police but also the puppet army.

The paper further says:

By atrociously brandishing the sword at the righteous people who aspire after the establishment of a democratic government and democratisation and engaging themselves in frauds and intrigues they stand again stark naked as political gangsters without an equal in the world, who are ignorant of politics and bereft of reason, and a group of fascist hooligans who cannot survive a moment without bayonet-brandishing.

Although the No Tae-u group is working to make the puppet National Assembly a waiting maid for the military rule by turning it into a fascist "parliament" bossed

by the "Democratic Justice Party" and put spurs to the moves of fascism and anti-communist confrontation, division and war, things will not go as it desires.

CPRF Accuses No of Rigging

*SK201021 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1012 GMT 20 Apr 88*

[Text] Pyongyang April 20 (KCNA)—The secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland in its Information No. 461 dated April 19 accused the No Tae-u clique of putting South Korea under semi-emergency martial law and resorting to vicious election rigging these days on the threshold of the "National Assembly election."

The information says:

The No Tae-u clique is involving in the fraudulent election campaign not only the riffraff of the "Democratic Justice Party" but also all public and private organizations, big and small, including the puppet administrative organs and "government"-controlled organizations.

The clique is unhesitatingly committing despicable acts. It is vilifying the opposition "candidates" by spreading false rumours about their careers, creating discontent with the opposition parties with false propaganda and forcing the regional election control committee members of the opposition to resign by means of threat and blackmail.

The "candidates of the DJP" are committing irregularities by bribing their hometown fellows and employees of the enterprises concerned with power and money and enlisting them en masse as residents in their constituencies.

The puppet clique is replacing the heads of tong and neighborhood units across South Korea with its underlings on the threshold of the "election."

The No Tae-u clique is viciously hindering the election campaign of opposition figures by driving out police agents and gangsters and overtly employing terrorism against them.

The facts clearly show that "fair election" on the lips of the No Tae-u clique is a lie and that the clique is leaving no stone unturned in a bid to gain the majority of the seats in the "National Assembly" and lord it over.

Daily Criticizes No Speech in Kwangju

*SK191143 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1043 GMT 19 Apr 88*

[Text] Pyongyang April 19 (KCNA)—The traitor No Tae-u presented himself in Kwangju a few days ago and talked about "settlement of the Kwangju issue".

Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today brands the capricious words of the traitor as one more intolerable mockery of the South Korean people desirous of democratic development and unpardonable challenge to public opinion which demands a fair solution of the Kwangju incident.

The author of the commentary says:

If the Kwangju incident is to be fairly solved according to the demand of the South Korean people, it is essential, first of all, to disclose the whole picture of the Kwangju massacre. On this basis, the No Tae-u group, the mastermind of the bloodbath, must face judgement by the people and the United States which backed the massacre with force must apologize for its crimes and wash its hands of the internal affairs of South Korea. A "settlement of the Kwangju incident" without this is, in fact, nothing but an empty talk.

In putting on a show of "settlement of the Kwangju issue" the traitor No Tae-u sought to bury in historical obscurity the truth of the massacre of fellow countrymen in Kwangju at any cost and thus spare himself the hatred and grudge of the people and achieve the "security of power" by winning popularity with the elections to the puppet National Assembly in the offing.

With no crafty trick the No Tae-u group can conceal its bloody color as the murderer of Kwangju people.

Anniversary of North-South Conference Marked

*SK191105 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1053 GMT 19 Apr 88*

[Text] Pyongyang April 19 (KCNA)—The historical experience of the April joint conference has proved through practice that those who are sincerely concerned about the destiny of the country and nation and desirous of the national reunification can unite firmly and must be united without fail, no matter what they may do anywhere and even though there exist different ideas and systems in the North and the South, declares NODONG SINMUN today.

In an article dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the joint conference of representatives of political parties and public organizations in North and South Korea which was initiated and guided personally by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song (April 19-April 23, 1948), the daily says that the joint conference was a nationwide political consultative conference at which the question of national reunification was discussed and an identity of view and action was achieved.

The article points out:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his historical report delivered to the conference "The Political Situation in North Korea" fully laid bare the U.S. imperialists' aggressive maneuvers to divide Korea and defined it

as the greatest political task confronting the nation to reject treacherous separate elections sought by them in South Korea, set up a unified government on democratic principles and thereby reunify the country, and he called upon all people who are concerned about the destiny of the country and the nation to rise in the nation-wide struggle.

His report was a militant program indicating our nation the path of national salvation and reunification and a beacon that dispelled the dark clouds of division and threw bright rays of reunification.

Referring to the great historical significance of the April joint conference, the article says:

The joint conference was a historical meeting at which representatives of all political parties and groupings in North and South met and discussed for the first time in the history of our nation the question of tiding over difficulties in the presence of the great leader and which united all the patriotic and democratic forces under the banner of national salvation and reunification, irrespective of political view and religious denomination.

In order to reunify the country independently and peacefully, all Koreans in north and south of Korea and abroad must unite on the basis of the noble idea of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

To this end, we must drive the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea, topple the military fascist dictatorship, achieve the democratisation of society there and realise broad contacts and exchange between North and South.

For the present, we should realise at an early date the proposal for the convocation of a North-South joint conference put forward by Comrade Kim Il-song, making this year a historical year in occasioning a new turn for national reconciliation and unity.

Foreign Leaders Greet Kim Il-song on Birthday
SK201009 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1001 GMT 29 Apr 88

[Text] *Pyongyang April 20 (KCNA)*—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings from foreign party and state leaders on his birthday.

The messages came from:

Razar Mojsov, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; Joseph Saido Momoh, president of the Republic of Sierra Leone; Mohamed Abdelaziz, president of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and secretary general of the Polisario Front; Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, president of the

Republic of Equatorial Guinea; Yoweri Museveni, president of the Republic of Uganda; Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Malian People's Democratic Union and president of the Republic of Mali; Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, president of the republic, head of state and chairman of the National Executive Council; Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the liberation movement of Sao Tome and Principe and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe; Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Army; Zine el Abidine Ben Ali, president of the Republic of Tunisia; Joaquim Alberto Chissano, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique; Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal; Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Workers' Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola; H. Desmond Hoyte, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana; El Hadj Omar Bongo, president of the Gabonese Republic; Pierre Buyoya, president of the Republic of Burundi and chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation; Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, president of the United States of Mexico; Husayn the First, king of Jordan; Gus Hall, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States of America; Chairwoman Dolores Ibarruri and General Secretary Julio Anguita of the Spanish Communist Party; and Takako Doi, chairwoman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party.

The messages sincerely wish President Kim Il-song happiness, good health and long life on his birthday and the brotherly Korean people happiness and peace.

Pakistani President Gives Greetings
SK191016 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1001 GMT 19 Apr

[Text] *Pyongyang April 19 (KCNA)*—Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, called at the Korean Embassy in Pakistan on April 14 to greet the birthday of President Kim Il-song.

The Pakistani president said it is his duty to pay a congratulatory call at the Korean Embassy on the birthday of the great leader his excellency President Kim Il-song.

He stressed:

Not only the Korean people but also the Pakistani people have very deep reverence and respect for the great leader his excellency President Kim Il-song.

Respected his excellency President Kim Il-song is an outstanding leader and great leader who has performed enormous feats by doing a lot of work for the country and the people and for the people of the non-aligned countries.

The friendly and cooperative relations between Pakistan and Korea are developing very favourably.

It is very good that an honorary citizen's certificate of Lahore and key of the city were presented to the great leader his excellency President Kim Il-song. This reflected the feelings of the Pakistani people.

He is like my real brother and I respect him very much.

I still remember the particular hospitality he accorded me during my visit to Korea, which greatly impressed me.

I once again warmly congratulate the great leader his excellency President Kim Il-song on his birthday and sincerely wish him a long life in good health and happiness.

Then the Pakistani president saw the pictures exhibited in the embassy.

Chongnyon Thanks Kim Il-song for Aid
SK201027 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1017 GMT 20 Apr 88

[Text] Tokyo April 19 (KNS-KCNA)—The great leader Marshal Kim Il-song received a message of thanks from Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), for having sent a huge amount of educational aid fund and stipends in the 108th installment for the democratic national education of the children of Korean residents in Japan.

The message said the great leader's continued remittance of educational aid fund and stipends is the source of strength for the movement of Koreans in Japan and the development of the democratic national education of Korean residents in Japan.

Thanks to his benevolent solicitude, it went on, the Koreans in Japan have been able to develop the democratic national education as today under the difficult circumstances in an alien land and reliably bring up their children to be *chuche*-type revolutionaries and true patriots.

Earlier, the great leader received messages of thanks from Chairman Han Tok-su when he sent educational aid fund and stipends in the 106th and 107th installments.

SKNDF Congratulatory Message to Kim Il-song
SK200003 (Clandestine) Voice of National
Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT
15 Apr 88

[Text of SKNDF Central Committee congratulatory message to Kim Il-song on the occasion of his birthday]

[Text] To President Kim Il-song, the unrivaled patriot and sun of the nation:

We, the people in the South, are now meaningfully celebrating the birthday of the great President Kim Il-song, with utmost reverence, at this historical time of transforming our will to save the nation through independence, democracy, and reunification into the flames of a nationwide struggle of resistance.

Marking the great felicitous April holiday, the SKNDF Central Committee offers highest glory and warmest congratulatory greetings to the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song, an unrivaled patriot and legendary hero with no peer throughout all the ages, who has devoted his entire life to the fatherland, the people, and the prosperity of the times, reflecting the boundless admiration and reverence of our vanguard fighters and the patriotic masses of all walks of life in the South.

The stately emergence in Korea of the respected and beloved president as a brilliant sun in the east has begun to unfurl a great national history and has ushered in the extremely good luck of independence, sovereignty, and prosperity in our country, which had suffered the tragic fate of having lost its sovereignty under Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

When he was still a young man, the great President set out on a long march along a sacred revolutionary path with grand designs in mind to regain national sovereignty and to revive the people, and has since embroidered the long course of his life with shining exploits and accomplishments.

With his genius, resourcefulness, and uncommon leadership ability, the great president, finding for the first time in history a nature that is inherent in mankind, has established the *chuche* idea, a philosophical idea centered on mankind, thereby explaining the course needed to pioneer the fate of the masses and provide the direction that the times should follow, and attained the great cause of national liberation by leading the great anti-Japanese war to victory under the *chuche* banner.

Because it upholds the respected and beloved president as a great leader, the North has founded a *chuche*-type party and state and regular armed forces on the rock-firm foundation of the anti-Japanese revolutionary traditions and has been able to create astonishing upsurges by erecting a powerful socialist country of independence, self-reliance, and self-defense—amid the enormously stormy social changes.

It is the shining fruition of the respected and beloved president's great leadership and love that the entire society has been organized as a great harmonious family with the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, the party, and the masses united possessing a revolutionary sense of obligation and comradely love and that the entire population leads decent lives in a paradise of public welfare.

What is more, it is a great accomplishment that will be specially recorded in history that the respected and beloved president has unfurled eye-dazzling prospects for the nation to be endlessly prosperous by laying long-lasting cornerstones for brilliantly inheriting and consummating the *chuche* cause from generation to generation.

By upholding two great leaders in one generation, the *chuche* Korea has ushered in a new era of national revival and its mighty majestic air is being enhanced in all corners of the world over the passage of time. Brethren in the North who are ambitiously and passionately dashing toward the complete victory of socialism, upholding the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il as the center of their unity and as the center of the leadership, are endlessly arousing the people of the world by attaining new upswings and by vigorously carrying out the 200-day campaign of loyalty to turn the 40th anniversary of the national day into a great victor's festival.

The heroic spirit of *chuche* Korea, which is single-mindedly following the road to independence without shaking before any type of wind and which is accelerating its great march of peaceful socialist construction in a calm manner even in the face of the U.S. imperialists' threat of war of every kind, serves as a great encouraging power and hope to the our fighting masses in the South.

Because the great president has put his statesmanship of an era of independence into practice and because he is making an immortal contribution to the cause of liberating mankind to build a new independent, peaceful society on earth, all the people boundlessly respect, look up to, and follow the president.

All of history has never seen such an unrivaled great man as the respected and beloved president who, with his shining resourcefulness, great leadership ability, noble personality, and virtue, has made the nation and the times shine. The great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, who is, as such, the model of a national leader, endlessly upheld by the nation and admired by mankind and among the greatest.

The fervent hearts of our masses, who have held in high esteem and revered the respected and beloved president as the sun of the nation since the era of anti-Japanese struggle during which the torch of national liberation burned on the peak of Mt Paektu, have been firmly

inherited and have become the basic (?factor) in fostering their firm faith in certain victory and indomitable intrepidity, although history and the generation have changed.

As the great president is with us and his *chuche* idea, with its peerless driving force, has been spread and disseminated, it has been possible for our masses, not only to appear as the main force of history which, under the brilliant rays of the *chuche* idea, can pioneer their destinies with their own strength, but also to consistently wage the sacred struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification, repeatedly holding aloft the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial torch for national salvation, even amid the gloomy situation in which foreign forces' domination and fascists' sanguinary violence and suppression become unscrupulous.

The anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the anti-fascist struggle for democratization that our masses have waged are precisely the road for following the respected and beloved president, the incarnation of independent, democratic politics. Their movement for reunification is a clear expression of the aspirations of our nation for leading happy lives, holding the president in high esteem in a unified country.

Because they firmly believe in the justness of their cause and the inevitability of victory, our masses have struggled like an invulnerable body, holding aloft the banner of independence, democracy, and reunification, unafraid of bayonets, jail, and the gallows. Also they have reduced the land of South Korea, a colony where aggressors and traitors swagger about, into an active volcano of the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle for national salvation. Thus, our masses have reached a historic turning point in the struggle for national liberation.

Amid the flames of resistance that constantly burn throughout South Korea, the work of ideologically indoctrinating and organizing the masses has been accelerated, numerous vanguard fighters of *chuche* type have been fostered, and, consequently, the ranks of the national salvation movement have been rapidly expanded both qualitatively and quantitatively.

The SKNDF, which pulled up anchor to sail under the banner of the *chuche* idea and which has advanced to the forefront of the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle for national salvation, has been fostered and strengthened into a patriotic vanguard organization of struggle, relying on the masses and joined with them. Indeed, the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song is the lodestar of freedom and liberation and the symbol of hope. The immortal *chuche* idea is the great banner of pioneering the destiny of the masses.

The U.S. imperialists and the pro-U.S. flunkeyist traitors, who have repeatedly undergone serious blows because of the strong resistance of our masses, have

prolonged the military dictatorship in a bid to maintain colonial fascist rule and are now desperately running wild to hold the 1988 Olympics exclusively by staging such a large-scale nuclear war exercise as the "Team Spirit-88" exercise. However, our masses are now vigorously rising up with indomitable fighting spirit to sternly smash the enemies' criminal maneuvers.

Because of the serious confrontation between the patriotic forces of the masses and the colonial fascist forces, the social and political chaos in South Korea is growing with each passing day. As a result, the overall situation of South Korea is becoming unfavorable for the enemies and favorable for our masses.

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges cannot check our masses' righteous resistance to smash their vicious colonial domination and military rule with anything nor can they patch up the daily deepening crisis of ruin.

We will more vigorously ideologically indoctrinate and organize the masses of all walks of life based on the *chuche* idea and in conformity with the trend of the rapidly changing situation, more vigorously wage the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle for independence, democracy, peace, and national salvation, and, thus, open a historic turning point in the movement for national liberation.

As long as the ever-victorious and great *chuche* idea brilliantly elucidates the road of our advance, we will achieve glorious victory without fail. Cherishing the unanimous desire of all our vanguard fighters and patriotic masses of all walks of life, the SKNDF Central Committee solemnly wishes President Kim Il-song, the matchless patriot, the legendary hero, and the sun of the nation, good health and longevity.

[Signed] The SKNDF Central Committee

[Dated] 15 April 1988, Seoul

North Korea

PPD Members Hold DJP Members Hostage

SK201258 Seoul Television Service in Korean
1200 GMT 20 Apr 88

[Telephone dialogue between anchorman Pak Song-pom in KBS studio in Seoul and reporter Kim Nam-su in Sinbuk-myon, Yongam County, South Cholla Province—live]

[Text] [Anchorman Pak Song-pom] The election campaign, which is overheated in some areas, has finally gone so far as to result in an incident which should not have taken place. As of this moment, some 30 DJP campaigners are being held hostage by approximately 50 PPD members and residents. They are now confronting police. Let me contact a reporter to grasp what is going on there.

Reporter Kim Nam-su, how is the situation developing?

[Kim] Some 50 PPD members and residents are holding some 30 DJP election campaigners, after binding them, on the roof of Mr Yu Che-tu's 2-story building, Wolpyong-ri, Sinbuk-myon, Yongam County, South Cholla Province, and are confronting police, warning that if the police approach them, they will explode two 20-kg LPG gas tanks.

The police, approximately 50 meters away from the spot, are asking for the release of the hostages.

[Pak] Are those campaigners held hostage Candidate Yi Hwan-ui's [former president of Munhwa Broadcasting Company] workers?

[Kim] That is right.

[Pak] How did the incident occur? It has been reported that some television stars, who have left Seoul for Yongam to assist the candidate, are included among the hostages. Will you talk about this?

[Kim] Campaigners and television stars supporting DJP Candidate Yi Hwan-ui were passing through downtown (?Hwanggum-dong), Sinbuk-myon, around 1600, campaigning in the street aboard 13 vehicles after the campaign speech, when they quarreled with PPD members and residents who claimed their campaign was illegal. The DJP campaigners wielded clubs, thus heavily or lightly injuring 4 residents, including Pak Hui-tuk, 56, and Yu Chong-ho, 30, who live in Wolpyong-ri, Sinbuk-myon. They are now receiving medical treatment in Sejong Hospital, Kwangju, Yongam Hospital, and Sinbuk Clinic.

[Pak] Thank you, Reporter Kim Nam-su.

Terror Attacks Increase as Election Nears

SK200136 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
20 Apr 88 p 3

[Text] As an election fever heats up among campaigners with the balloting day a week away, terror attacks on opposing campaigners are randomly perpetrated in defiance of stern police warnings against election-related violence.

Party campaigners have been assaulted and kidnapped while sticking-up posters at night and the wife of a ruling party candidate was harassed on her way home.

In Seoul, two campaigners of the first opposition Reunification Democratic Party were severely beaten by a group of unidentified youths and the party's volunteer campaigner was hospitalized after being clubbed at Songsu-dong.

In Posong, chollanam-do, three campaigners of the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy were attacked at an eatery and a member of the opposition New Republican Democratic Party suffered a fracture to two of his ribs, being forcibly taken to a hotel room at Kongju, Chungchongnam-do.

Fearing such election violence may escalate just before ballot casting, police yesterday handed down orders that instigators of such terror attacks will be tracked down and subjected to stern penalties.

At 11:30 p.m. Monday, two of five campaigners working for the RDP were kidnapped aboard a Bongo van at Samgakchi while sticking-up wall posters of party candidate Kim Chae-yong.

According to Chong Chang-yong, 28, he and one of his colleagues were taken to the garbage dumping site on Nanji islet by seven young men wielding steel pipes.

Before being freed, they were allegedly beaten for an hour there. Chong, who was under hospital care for bruises on all parts of the body filed an accusation with the Yongsan Police Station for investigation.

At around 1 a.m. yesterday, Chong Chin-su, 28, and Yi Ku-ho, 27, were taken to a hospital after being assaulted by a group of young men while putting up campaign posters for RDP candidate Pak Chong-chol at Sonsu-dong.

According to Yi, some 10 youths armed with clubs and steel pipes rushed out of a Bongo van and attacked them when they were on the point of sticking-up wall posters in an alley.

Chong managed to get away from them, but Yi was manhandled by assaulters until 2 a.m. after being taken to reclaimed land along the Han River aboard a Bongo van.

In Posong, three party members of the PPD suffered injuries requiring two weeks hospital treatment while drinking at an eatery at around 8 p.m. Monday. Yi Chae-won, 51, one of victims, said that three masked men, believed to be in their 20s, attacked them with steel pipes.

At 11 p.m. on Sunday, a youth member of the NRDP, identified as 21-year-old Wu Si-chol, was held captive in a room of the Sansong Park Hotel in Kongju for nine hours.

Wu said that he was forcibly taken to the room No. 208 by 10 youths and beaten, suffering an injury needing six weeks hospital care when he went there to meet his elder brother.

He alleged that his assailants even drove a nail into his palm. A hospital diagnosis said that two ribs were fractured due to a hard blow on the chest.

Fifteen youths, believed to be college students, stopped wife of the ruling Democratic Justice Party candidate Pak Chi-won who was on her way home aboard a sedan in front of the Hanshin College at Hwasong, Kyonggi-do.

Government To Sternly Deal With Violence
SK200754 Seoul YONHAP in English
0742 GMT 20 Apr 88

[Text] Seoul, April 20 (YONHAP)—The government Wednesday decided to take stern measures against any violence which damages the nation's fair election climate by using all law-enforcement power.

The decision came during a meeting of security-related ministers with Prime Minister Yi Hyon-chae presiding. The parliamentary elections are just six days away.

Calling violence the cancer of democracy, Yi instructed relevant authorities to take strong action against any violent activities at joint stumping rallies.

The prime minister said those who resort to violence at the rallies will be charged with violating the National Assembly Election Law.

Yi also called on the participants to come up with thorough measures to guarantee maximum fairness in the balloting process and vote counting.

Yi urged that high-level government officials refrain from taking official trips to provincial cities except for unavoidable cases in order to prevent any misunderstanding that such trips are designed to support ruling party candidates.

Violent Rallies To Be Arrested
SK200454 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
20 Apr 88 p 3

[Text] In a bid to stop campaign-related violence, the prosecution and police will get tough with anyone who undermines campaigns or assaults candidates or their supporters.

The Prosecutor General's Office yesterday instructed prosecutors across the country to arrest persons engaged in violent acts at campaign rallies.

A senior prosecutor said riot police will stand guard at campaign rallies to prevent violence.

He acknowledged that many campaign rallies have been marred by fighting between supporters of rival candidates.

Five people have so far been arrested or face arrest on charges of committing violence at joint campaign rallies, he said.

Among those under arrest are two students from Chonnam National University in Kwangju. They are accused of attempting to disrupt a joint rally by throwing stones at a ruling party candidate.

In Mokpo, a port city in Chollanam-do, a college activist was arrested for hurling rocks at Choe Yong-chol, a candidate from the ruling party, while he was speaking at a joint campaign rally.

Choe was not injured.

Two campaigners, each from of the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the opposition New Democratic Republican Party, are also under arrest.

O Chong-sok, 55, and Kim Tok-sik, 27, are charged with group fighting at a campaign rally. The fighting occurred in Yangpyong, Kyonggi-do Sunday.

In order to cope with election-related violence, an increasing number of policemen will stand guard around joint rally sites, the National Police Headquarters said.

NPH Director-General Kwon Pok-kyong said police will take every possible step to ensure smooth campaigning.

Also subject to the crackdown are protests and demonstrations which cause traffic jams, Kwon said.

According to the NPH, two campaign workers of the opposition Democratic Reunification Party were beaten up by a group of unidentified young people at Nanjindo west of Seoul around 1 a.m. yesterday.

Two campaign volunteers of the same party were terrorized by 10 unidentified people near the Han River in Songsudong, eastern Seoul, early Tuesday morning.

In Posong, Chollnam-do, a member of the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy was assaulted by three people on Monday night.

In Osan, Kyonggi-do, firebombs were thrown into the regional DJP campaign office, setting campaign posters on fire. Windows of the car of the wife of a man running for the National Assembly in that area were smashed by a group of 15 people. The woman was not inside the car.

Concern Grows About 'Overheated' Campaign
SK190356 Seoul YONHAP in English
0344 GMT 19 Apr 88

[Text] Seoul, April 19 (YONHAP)—With only one week left before South Korea's general elections, concern is growing that the overheated campaigning by rival political parties could very likely result in a traumatic situation after the elections.

The campaigning has been increasingly marred by violence and by a flood of accusations among the competing parties following the official beginning of joint stumping rallies last weekend.

Political watchers here say the candidates in most districts are becoming so concerned with the intense pace of the campaigning that they have begun collecting evidence supporting charges of fraud and corruption allegedly perpetrated by their rivals.

President No Tae-u issued a stern warning Monday against any act of violence or instigation at campaign sites. The Central Election Management Committee has also issued a similar warning against any illegal campaigning.

The election fervor, however, shows no signs of cooling down and many observers say that it will intensify in the final week of the campaign period.

Observers say that each regional chapter of the various political parties has recorded more than 10 instances supporting charges of illegal campaigning allegedly committed by their opponents. The ruling and opposition parties have recorded a total of more than 10,000 such instances nationwide, they added.

The illegal campaigning, they say, comprises instigation of violence, use of government officials and organizations, vote buying, illegal public gatherings, and deception of voters with false information.

The unprecedented fervor of the campaigning is largely attributable to the amendment of the National Assembly election law which restored the single-member-district system after an absence of 17 years. Under a new constitution that took effect Feb. 25, 224 lawmakers will be directly elected from single-member districts to serve four-year terms. An additional 75 seats will be allocated in accordance with the number of votes won by each of the parties in the direct voting.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) seeks to win at least 125 seats in the direct voting and gain an additional 38 seats under the proportional representation system. Meanwhile, the leading opposition parties — the Reunification Democratic Party (RDP) and the Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) — hope to win enough seats to check possible attempts by the ruling camp to arbitrarily amend the constitution.

Parties Criticize Illegal Stumping
SK200129 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
20 Apr 88 p 1

[Text] Ruling and opposition parties got engrossed in an exchange of hot criticism against each other's illicit electioneering yesterday.

Oppositionists accused the ruling camp of mobilizing public authorities and buying off voters for its nominees, an old controversy which the Democratic Justice Party billed as "worn-out demagoguery."

DJP chairman Chae Mun-sik, speaking of opposition leaders' projected Seoul rallies, maintained that they are intending to invite a police crackdown on the illegal outdoor stumping sessions so as to gain popular sympathy for their candidates.

Kim Yong-sam will go ahead with a plan to hold a mass rally in the premises of Kyonghi Palace, Seoul, Friday and Kim Tae-chung will sponsor one on Yoido Plaza to spread their boom nationwide.

The two Kims and another presidential candidate Kim Chong-pil are barnstorming against each other in their power bases.

In Masan, Kyongsangnam-do, Kim Yong-sam of the Reunification Democratic Party claimed that the DJP is employing government officials and huge funds to manipulate the electorate for its landslide victory.

"The No Tae-u administration is distributing groundless rumors and black propaganda to cover up government irregularities and to defeat RDP candidates," he said.

"As in the recent presidential campaigns, the government has conspired with the DJP to drop me in Pusan and thereby stunt the overall opposition forces. I further fear that some mass media including TV are again involved in the plot," he insisted.

Kim Myong-yun, the RDP's Chongno, Seoul, nominee who acts as leader on behalf of Kim Yong-sam, told reporters that the DJP would release "enormous" cash sums to the underprivileged, more easily affected by money, on the eve of and on the election day.

He made public a "campaigning guideline for DJP members" which contained the corruption program in detail.

Arguing that President No Tae-u's round of calls at provincial capitals and frequent visits by top government officials are "evidence of government intervention in elections," he demanded the suspension of the moves and dismissal of related officials.

Kim Tae-chung of the Party for Peace and Democracy warned that election rigging would place both the newly-born administration and the DJP in a critical pinch.

He is now on a three-day tour of Cholla provinces. The former PPD president will appeal for the overwhelming support of PPD standard-bearers in a press meeting in Chonju tomorrow.

He declared that he "could not but struggle with military leaderships in case they drive servicemen to once again vote for ruling party nominees by means of open ballotting.

"Unless the military leaders assure fair voting, they will eventually see the morale of soldiers deteriorate and national security endangered," he stressed, adding that 4,000-5,000 absentee voters would determine the result of elections in each district.

Absentee voters number about 800,000 across the country, including 600,000 military servicemen.

In a rally for former finance minister Kim Yong-whan, a candidate for Taechon-Pooyong, Chungchongnam-do, Kim Chong-pil also warned the government to face "formidable popular resistance" unless it put an end to corrupt electioneering.

Kim, leader of the New Democratic Republican Party, asserted that "deep involvement" in elections by officialdom belies commitments by No and Chae to fair and free elections.

Son Chu-hwan, the DJP's campaigning headquarters spokesman, rejected the opposition arguments and said that the President's and ministers' tours are a part of "routine administrative business."

He charged the opposition parties with attempting to cover up schemes to supply tens of billion won, which they have gained in return for nominations for the national constituency, to their candidates.

Son, a DJP nominee for professional representation, called on the two Kims to scrap the planned outdoor rallies, banned by the election rules.

DJP 'Covering Up Illegalities'
SK200210 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
20 Apr 88 p 2

[By staff reporter Yu Kun-ha]

[Text] Masan, Kyongsangnam-do—Kim Yong-sam yesterday claimed the leaders of the ruling Democratic Justice Party are attempting to cover up illegal campaigning with political rhetoric.

"President No Tae-u's warning against violence at rally sites and DJP Chairman Chae Mun-sik's pledge to abide by fair election rules are all designed to conceal the DJP's illegal campaigning," Kim alleged.

Kim urged the public not to be deceived by the DJP's "Clever propaganda" and to be "wide awake as a watchdog" during the elections.

The former president of the Reunification Democratic Party met with reporters at a hotel in Masan before embarking on a campaign tour of six cities and counties in southern Kyongsangnam-do, his stronghold.

Recalling that the April 19 Student Uprising of 1960 started in Masan, Kim said his party "will receive the spirit of the uprising" by winning the elections.

"The uprising of 28 years ago was touched off by massive fraud committed in the March 15, 1960, general elections by then ruling Liberal Party. History will repeat itself if the DJP makes the same folly of betraying the popular wish by rigging the elections," Kim warned.

Describing the nation's history since the uprising as an extension of military rule, Kim urged voters not to allow "those who plotted a military revolution to be elected to the Assembly."

Kim, RDP candidate for the Sugu district of Pusan, said the DJP is employing dirty campaign methods to intentionally prevent him from being elected.

Kim visited Chinju, chungmu, Koje Island, Samchonpo, Kosong and Kochang yesterday. He is to campaign in Taegu and Taejon today.

Daily Analyzes Leaders in Election Campaign
SK191204 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
18 Apr 88 p 1

[Excerpt] As joint stumping rallies continue and as the election campaigns for the 13th National Assembly enter their final stage, which candidates are ahead and which are behind has roughly begun to be disclosed.

According to a survey conducted by TONG-A ILBO special reporting teams, as of 17 April, among 224 electoral districts, DJP candidates are ahead in 87 districts; the RDP in 34 districts; the PPD in 30 districts; the NDRP in 10 districts; and candidates of small political parties and independent candidates in 5 districts.

But the situation could change according to campaigns during the remaining one-week period, according to the decisions of voters in Seoul and other major urban areas, and according to the final stumping rallies on 23 and 24 April.

If the state of superiority and inferiority is analyzed by areas, among 42 electoral districts in Seoul, the DJP is ahead in 7 districts; the RDP in 13 districts; the PPD in 11 districts; the NDRP 2 districts; independent candidates and minor parties in 3 districts; and candidates are scrambling in the remaining 6 districts.

In Pusan, among 15 districts, the DJP is ahead in 2 districts; the RDP in 6; and in the remaining 7 districts, the DJP is slightly superior in 2 districts and the RDP in 5.

In Taegu, among 8 districts, the DJP is ahead in 4 districts; the RDP in 2; and in the remaining 2 districts, candidates are going neck and neck.

In Inchon, among 7 districts, the DJP is ahead in 4 districts; the RDP in 2 districts; and candidates are going neck and neck in the remaining district.

In Kwangju, the PPD is ahead in all of 5 districts.

In Kyonggi Province, among 28 districts, the DJP is ahead in 19 districts; the RDP in 4; the PPD in 1 district; the NDRP in 1 district; the Democratic Korea Party in 1 district; and it is not clear in the remaining 2 districts.

In Kangwon Province, among 14 districts, the DJP is ahead in 11 districts; the NDRP in 1 district; and the DJP, the RDP, and the NDRP are scrambling in the remaining 2 districts.

In South Chungchong Province, among 18 districts, the DJP is ahead in 4 districts; the NDRP in 5 districts; and candidates are scrambling in the remaining 8 districts [figures as published].

In North Chungchong Province, among 9 districts, the DJP is ahead in 5 districts; and the DJP, the RDP, and the NDRP are going neck and neck in the remaining 4 districts.

In North Cholla Province, among 14 districts, the DJP is ahead in 4 districts; the PPD in 4; and the DJP and the PPD are scrambling against one another in the remaining 6 districts.

In South Cholla Province, among 18 districts, the DJP is ahead in 1 district and slightly superior in 4 districts; the PPD is ahead in 6 districts and slightly superior in 3 districts; and candidates are severely scrambling in the remaining 3 districts [figures as published].

In North Kyongsang Province, among 21 districts, the DJP is superior in 10 districts and slightly superior in 8 districts; the RDP is ahead in 2 districts; an independent candidate is ahead in 1 district; and candidates are going neck and neck in the remaining 9 districts [figures as published].

In South Kyongsang Province, among 18 districts, the DJP is superior in 10 districts and slightly superior in 5 districts; the RDP is ahead in 5 districts; the NDRP in 1 district; and an independent candidate in 1 district [figures as published].

In Cheju Province, among 3 districts, the DJP is ahead in 2 districts; and the DJP and the RDP are going neck and neck in the remaining 1 district. [passage omitted]

Parties Launch 'All-Out Efforts' in Campaign
SK200323 Seoul YONHAP in English
0254 GMT 20 Apr 88

[Text] Seoul, April 20 (YONHAP)—The ruling and three major opposition parties have launched all-out efforts to win the support of uncommitted voters with the April 26 general elections just six days away.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party, relying on an interim analysis of its campaign activities and trends among voters, has decided to focus on such vulnerable regions as metropolitan areas including Pusan, the Cholla Provinces and central provincial areas in a bid to achieve their target of 125 seats in the direct voting. The DJP is the only party that has fielded candidates in all 224 electoral districts.

The Reunification Democratic Party (RDP) and the Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD), each seeking to emerge from the upcoming elections as the main opposition party, plan to concentrate their support on candidates regarded as having the best chance of winning. The RDP, led by opposition leader Kim Yong-sam, and the PPD, under control of Kim Tae-chung, have determined that they need to win at least 50 to 60 seats in the popular vote in order to become the main opposition party in the 13th National Assembly.

The two parties are both seen as having a good chance of winning about 40 seats and it appears that they are engaged in a tight race in about 30 districts.

The opposition New Democratic Republican Party, which predicted it could win a minimum of 17 to 30 seats and a maximum of 30 seats, will actively support its candidates running in central provincial and east coastal districts, the party's traditional power base. The NDRP is led by Kim Chong-pil, a former prime minister under President Pak Chong-hui. Pak was assassinated in 1979.

The major campaign trends in provincial districts show ruling party candidates facing a strong challenge from opposition candidates, depending on areas where the leaders of the three major opposition parties come from.

Kim Yong-sam of the RDP hails from South Kyongsang Province and enjoys strong support in Pusan while the political base of rival opposition leader Kim Tae-chung of the PPD is in Kwangju and the southwestern Cholla Provinces. Kim Chong-pil is from South Chungchong

Province in the central region of the nation. The three Kims ran in the presidential election last December against No Tae-u of the DJP. No won with 36.7 percent of the vote.

The outcome for the Seoul area, with 41 seats at stake, is far more difficult to predict because so many voters remain uncommitted. Another factor is the number of independent candidates who are either estranged from the established opposition parties or are political newcomers.

The fiercest campaigning is expected particularly in the capital electoral districts which are seen as critical for both the DJP and the opposition parties because the voting trends in those areas have a significant impact on post-election political situations.

It is feared that the election campaigns, plagued from the very beginning by violence, black propaganda and other irregular activities, could result in a traumatic situation after the elections as the parties are expected to go all out in a desperate bid to attract uncommitted voters in the final three or four days before the voting.

As of Wednesday, the ruling party estimated that it will win at least 90 seats with its candidates engaged in close contests in 46 districts. The DJP hopes to win 56 percent of the direct vote, accounting for 125 of the total 224 seats.

Under revised electoral laws, a party winning more than 50 percent of the popular vote is entitled to a number of bonus seats in proportion to its performance in the popular vote. Under the system, known as the proportional representation system, a total of 75 seats are at stake and the party which wins the most seats, but less than 112 seats, will receive 38 seats in addition to the number of seats it won in the direct voting.

The RDP, as part of its six-day strategy to win uncommitted voters in Seoul, plans to push ahead with an appeal to unify the opposition candidates in an effort to prevent a split in the opposition vote.

The PPD says it will win 15 to 20 seats in the Seoul metropolitan area, in addition to 27 to 30 seats in its political stronghold in Kwangju and other districts in South and North Cholla Provinces. The party plans to hold a massive rally in Seoul on Sunday, two days before the vote, in a last-minute bid to win the election.

Candidates Aim at Rivals' Weak Points
SK200157 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
20 Apr 88 p 2

["Stumping News" column: "Opposition Runners Assert Need To Establish Deterrent in House; "Acrid Words Flare Up"]

[Text] When an opposition candidate attacks the government party with Saemaul scandals and the "theory of twins" applied to the Fifth and Sixth Republics, the ruling party counterparts retort with the endless splitting of the opposition camp.

If the DJP nominee asks for support to secure a stable majority in the new Assembly, opposition runners assert the need to establish a formidable deterrent in the legislature.

The themes in stumping speeches are quite clear but expressions vary depending on the backgrounds and characters of the candidates and the regional peculiarities which serve as important political factors in the present-day Korea.

There are also off-beat remarks simply to draw the attention of the audience and to magnify one's own portrait. One boasted that he had the formula to cure AIDS and the other said he is the next deputy prime minister, prime minister or the president.

To pre-empt the opposition onslaught with Saemaul, Yi Chong-chan of Chong-no, Seoul, claimed that the Chon Kyong-hwan scandals were divulged by conscientious ruling party members and the mass media, and not by the RDP or the PPD.

His RDP counterpart Kim Myong-yun said no DJP candidate can speak of the Saemaul misdeeds, being the identical twin of the perpetrator.

Hyon Song-il (RDP) of Songbuk-B calculated that the known amount of the funds diverted by the ex-president's brother is more than enough to improve the entire hygienic system in his district.

President No Tae-u's self-identification as an ordinary man was refuted by Chong In-pong (NDRP) of Chongno, who pointed out that his in-laws include one of the richest men in the country, Choe Chong-hyon of the Sunkyong Group.

Fanciful Pledges [subhead]

Fanciful pledges are common, especially among the government party candidates. Yi Se-ki of Songdong-A said he would see to it that Korean-made passenger cars travel through the plains of Manchuria and turn the Demilitarized Zone dividing the two Koreas into a public park for tourists. He was once the national unification minister.

Aiming at women voters, Yi Chong-yul of Socho-A assured that he would have the government provide free lunch for all primary school students to relieve housewives of the chore of making box lunches everyday.

Cha Chang-yang of Our Justice Party running in Chongno told the audience that he would demonstrate his healing powers which he developed in 10 days of solitary training if they remain on the ground after the stumping session was over. Nobody waited.

Insulting remarks pointing to the personal backgrounds of the rival candidates are met by harsher retorts in most cases. When Pak Yong-man of the RDP said the Assembly is not a proper place for Sin Yong-kyun, the retired movie actor countered rather graciously.

"There can not be discrimination in occupation in the days approaching the 21st century. Ronald Reagan was not a leading actor but a supporting actor, not quite like me," said the hero of "Red Scarf" and a score of other movies in the 60s.

Candidates from splinter parties chose not only the ruling party but Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung as their targets. Che Chong-ku of the Hangyore Democratic Party criticized the two Kims for having "conceded the dinner table prepared by the people in June, 1987 to the dictator."

Yi Chol, who remained independent while trying to arrange an opposition merger, alluded to himself as a waif who deserted home while his parents were fighting.

Pak Kwan-yong (RDP) of Tongnae-A said ex-president Chon and President No were born on the same day of Dec. 12 (the day of the generals' revolt through which they rose to power). "The only difference is that one is bald and he other is not," he quipped.

Lawyer No Mu-hyon running in Pusan East against Ho Sam-su, a main actor in the Dec. 12, 1979, incident, suddenly shouted in the middle of his speech: "Col. Ho, aren't you afraid of heaven? Tonsure your head, go to a temple and pray in atonement!"

Candidates from the New Democratic Republican Party criticized the ruling party for trying to take the credit for national development, which they said was the work of president Pak Chong-hui's RDP. The Chun regime "had stomachache after swallowing president Pak's achievements," Yang Chan-u of Tongnae-B said.

The termination of "military rule," the main opposition theme in the Dec. 16 presidential election, was again adopted as the campaign slogan by oppositionists in Taegu and Kyongsangbuk-do, the home base of President No.

"This election will put an end to the march of stars," asserted Paek Songhong of the NDRP. His rival Gen. Chong Ho-yong, ret., however, insisted that he is the man who prevented military intervention in the turmoil of June, 1987.

Various ways of measuring the enormous amount of money allegedly diverted by Chon Kyong-hwan were presented by opposition candidates. Yi Wang-sik (PPD) said the 7.5 billion won the presidential brother embezzled would stand as high as a 25-story building if piled up in 10,000 won banknotes.

Entrance to Global Economic Community Urged
SK200233 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
20 Apr 88 p 6

["News in Review" column by economic editor Yu Chin-su: "Economic Giants Trying To Nip Korean Power in Bud"]

[Text] The world's richest democracies have recently been bursting to play up the economies of their poor Asian counterparts, or what they call the four Asian dragons.

At the same time, they are dwelling too much on the dragons' "greater economic responsibilities."

Thanks to their harping on the economic fortes of Korea, Taiwan, Singapore and Hong Kong, we have now become familiarized with the term, the Asian NICs (newly industrialized counties), and four dragons as well.

In Washington last week, finance leaders of the seven major industrial countries called on the four NICs "to accept greater responsibility for ensuring an open trade and payments system and correcting the global payments imbalance."

The four were also urged "to continue to... reduce trade barriers and to allow their currencies to reflect fully the underlying strength of the economies."

The call was echoed by the 11 nations confusingly known as the Group of 10, comprising the G-7 plus Belgium, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland. The Group of Seven are the United States, Japan, West Germany, France, Britain, Italy and Canada.

They said in a statement that the four had "greatly benefited from the openness of the international trading system and should now be prepared to assume greater responsibility."

The International Monetary Fund said in a recent report that the four dragons saw their combined current account balance going from a \$9 billion deficit in 1980 to \$31 billion surplus in 1987. The surplus is expected to record \$25-\$35 billion this year, it predicted.

The influential Trilateral Commission mirrored these views. It said recently in a report that the NICs should be given more say in running the world economy in return for them assuming greater responsibility.

The conservative think-tank said in the report that Korea and Singapore should be invited to join the Parisian club of rich industrial nations, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

The report urged the NICs to open their markets, align their currencies more swiftly and step up support for multilateral and global institutions.

Japan has especially established a united front with the West to fire a volley of criticism at the Asian NICs, claiming they have failed to open up their markets to imports and are sapping the value of their currencies to promote exports.

At an OECD meeting last month, Japan proposed that OECD members sit down with the NICs to thrash out their trade problems. "It is time for us to have some sort of economic dialogue," news reports quoted a Japanese Foreign Ministry official as stressing.

Japan, the biggest export earner on the globe, has been making efforts to escape scot-free from ever-sharpening criticism.

The neighboring economic superpower has tried to force Korea and the other Asian economies to join the OECD in order to distract world attention from the global trade disputes, economic experts, maintain.

They claim that the other Japanese aim is to withdraw from the NICs the duty-free GSP (generalized scheme of preferences) benefits that Japan gives them in an effort to stunt the emerging economic power of the four dragons.

The Japanese scheme against the NICs loomed large in 1980 when Japan, led by then Japanese premier Masayoshi Ohira, established the Pacific Economic Cooperation Council. [PECC]

The experts said the PECC has grown more and more to favor Japan itself instead of the interests of Asia's developing countries.

Against this backdrop, Japan has been making efforts to organize an economic club for the Asia-Pacific region, modeled on the OECD.

News reports quoted former prime minister Yasuhiro Nakasone as saying last month, "I should like to make a proposal for the creation of a forum of policy dialogue. The forum can be a Pacific OECD for cooperative activity, consisting of all developed and developing countries and NICs which wish to participate."

At present, the combined total amount of exports by the four Asian dragons does not reach those of Japan's whereas the combined total amount of their imports is far in excess of Japan's.

Now, the economic giants are demanding that Korea and the other three Asian economic "underdogs" compete with their stronger Western counterparts on equal conditions to help redress the world trade imbalance.

At the start of this year, the European Community took away the GSP trade privileges enjoyed by the NICs. The United States has also decided to remove the preferential trade treatment from Korea and the other countries beginning July 1.

The withdrawal of duty-free status means that the advanced countries will treat Korea as having as strong an economy as the members of OECD.

In a nutshell, it is premature for Korea to be forced to join the club of the world richest countries.

Let's compare the strength of Korean and Japanese economies. Per capita GNP last year was nearly \$20,000 for Japan and \$2,800 for Korea. In the case of GNP, the figure was \$2,395 billion for Japan and merely \$118 billion for Korea.

Despite such a great bulge in the economic muscle, the economic superpowers are trying to coerce Korea to enter the ranks of world supremacy.

The industrial Western countries gave Japan enough time to grow to become one of the biggest economic giants.

But, they are nipping the just-emerging economic power of Korea in the bud.

U.S. Pharmaceutical Seeks Section 301 Action
SK200153 Seoul YONHAP in English
0137 GMT 20 Apr 88

[Text] Seoul, April 20 (YONHAP)—An American pharmaceutical firm has filed a suit with the U.S. Trade Representative, demanding that Section 301 of the 1974 Trade Act be invoked against the Korean Patents Administration, administration officials said Wednesday.

Squibb co. filed the suit on April 13 in a patent dispute with Boryung Pharm. Co. of Korea over captopril, a medicine for hypertension, the officials said.

The U.S. company insists that the Korean Patents Administration has infringed its patent rights on captopril in Korea by giving the patent to Boryung, they said.

Boryung applied for the patent on captopril in July 1984, three years before a material patent protection system was introduced in Korea.

The officials said the patents administration has given the patent to Boryung since it was recognized as an advancement in the manufacturing process of captopril, adding that awarding a patent can never be a violation of Korean patent law.

Boryung had also earned the patent as an improved manufacturing method in the United States, Japan, Britain, France, Taiwan and Spain, they added.

Section 301 empowers the U.S. President to halt U.S. imports from countries which engage in unfair trade practices.

10 Businessmen To Attend Moscow Forum
SK190159 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
19 Apr 88 p 6

[Text] Ten Korean business leaders will visit the Soviet Union in June to attend an international forum on quality control to be held in Moscow, industry sources said yesterday.

It will be the first time for local business leaders to make a group tour of the Soviet Union.

They include Choe Chong-wan, president of the Korean Standard Association; Chong Sun-yong, chairman of Hyundai Cement Co.; Yun Sang-Chun, chairman of Korea Steel Pipe Co.; Kim Chae-sop, chairman of Young-chang Akki Co.; Yu Yong-hak, president of Han-nam Chemical Co.; and So Sun-hwa, managing director of Kia Motors Co.

The quality control forum, held annually in European countries, is participated in by representatives of companies excellent in quality control at the request of its organizer.

Government To Lower Tariffs on Cars
SK191319 Seoul YONHAP in English
1308 GMT 19 Apr 88

[Text] Seoul, April 19 (YONHAP)—The government will lower tariffs imposed on imported cars and allow new participation of domestic businesses in the automobile production beginning next year, the Trade and Industry Ministry reported Tuesday.

The ministry said the measure was designed to head off trade friction with the United States and to enhance international competitiveness of domestic automobile makers.

The government will reduce the tariffs imposed on imported cars from the current 30 percent to 25 percent next year, 20 percent in 1990 and 15 percent in 1992.

In addition, the government will lower the various kinds of taxes imposed on imported cars to the same levels as those of domestic cars in a bid to avoid trade friction with the United States. However, the exact date for the tax reduction has not yet been set, ministry officials said.

The government will also curtail customs duties on imported auto parts, currently ranging from 20-50 percent, to a uniform 20 percent next year, 15 percent in 1990 and 10 percent in 1992.

From July next year, the government will remove restrictions on new participation of domestic businesses in automobile manufacturing and allow any domestic businesses to make any kinds of automobiles.

At present, only four businesses— Hyundai Motor co., Ltd, KIA Ind. Co., Daewoo Motor Co., and Dong-A Motor Co.— are producing vehicles. Annual production capacity of the businesses will increase from 1.11 million units last year to 1.47 million this year.

Labor Strikes, Union Members Increase

SK200155 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
20 Apr 88 p 3

[Text] Some 3,500 labor union members of the Korea Heavy Industries and Construction Co., Ltd. in Changwon, Kyongsangnam-do, went on strike yesterday in a dispute with the management over the level of wage hike.

Earlier yesterday morning, the workers staged a sit-in at the company's playground. They shouted such slogans as "guarantee wages enough for livelihood."

The workers at the Samsung Shipbuilding Heavy Ind. Co., Ltd. in Koje continued a sit-in yesterday for four days in a row calling for the acknowledgement of the establishment of a labor union.

They said they are determined to continue the sit-in until their union formation is accepted by the management.

The workers armed with stones and clubs briefly clashed with managing officers of the company yesterday morning when the officials tried to enter the compound.

In the clash, six people from both sides were injured.

At Daewoo Shipbuilding & Heavy Machinery Co., Ltd. now in the eighth day of closure, the representatives of labor and management met on Monday night, but failed to narrow the difference of their position over wage increases.

In the meantime, the Labor Ministry said the number of labor unions increased by 1,513 in the last ten months.

Of the increase, 1,361 unions or 90 percent of the total came into existence in the six month period between July last year and the end of last year.

Most of the increase came after the June 29 declaration for democratic reform made by then chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party No Tae-u, according to the ministry.

The ministry further revealed that the total number of labor unions which stood at 2,658 at the end of 1986 increased to 4,086 at the end of 1987.

In the first three months of this year, 152 new labor unions came into being, bringing the total number of labor unions to 4,238 as of the end of March, it said.

In step with the increase in the number of labor unions, the number of union members increased by 231,567 during 1987 alone, bringing the total number of union members to 1,267,457 as of the end of 1987, according to the ministry.

As of March 31 this year, some 1,300,000 or 19 percent of the total of about 6.8 million laborers were estimated to be the members of a labor union, it said.

Burma

Deputy Premier Tun Tin Departs for Japan
BK181428 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 18 Apr 88

[Text] A delegation headed by Thura U Tun Tin, deputy prime minister and minister of planning and finance, left Rangoon Airport this morning to discuss economic cooperation matters in Tokyo.

Thura U Tun Tin and his delegation were seen off at the airport by Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha; U Ye Gaung, minister of foreign affairs; U Sein Tun, minister of energy; U Tint Swe, minister of industry-1; U Than Tin, minister of mines; U Nyunt Maung, deputy minister of planning and finance; Mr Hiroshi Otake, Japanese ambassador to Burma; Mr (Keki Tadani), resident representative of the United Nations Development Program; and officials of departments under the Ministry of Planning and Finance.

On their return from Tokyo, Thura U Tun Tin and his party will stop over in Manila to attend the 21st annual conference of the Asian Development Bank.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Deputy Foreign Minister on Spratlys Issue
BK190958 Kuala Lumpur International
Service in English 0800 GMT 19 Apr 88

[Text] Malaysia has urged all parties having claims over the Spratly Islands to solve the matter through negotiations. The deputy minister for foreign affairs, Toh Muda Dr Abdullah Fadzil Che Wan, said the country is opposed to the use of military means to solve the issue. Malaysia is prepared to negotiate with all parties concerned.

Countries having claims over the islands are Malaysia, China, Taiwan, Vietnam, and the Philippines. Toh Muda Dr Fadzil said Malaysia will maintain its rights over parts of the Spratly Islands. He was speaking to newsmen after holding talks with his Vietnamese counterpart, Mr Tran Quang Co, in Kuala Lumpur today.

Laotian Vice Foreign Minister Arrives 20 Apr
BK200954 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0834 GMT 20 Apr 88

[Text] Subang, April 20 (BERNAMA)—Laotian Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Souban Salitthilat arrived at the Kuala Lumpur International Airport, here, Wednesday [20 April] for a two-day official visit which he said is aimed at strengthening bilateral relations.

He told reporters that he was confident the visit would prove useful for the promotion of political understanding and stability between the two countries.

Souban Salitthilat, who was accompanied by two senior officials of the Laotian Foreign Ministry was met on arrival by Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Abdullah Fadzil Che Wan.

While here, he will call on Foreign Minister Abu Hassan Omar, Dr Abdullah, and visit the Malaysian Timber Industry Board.

He said that in his talks with Dr Abdullah he hoped to exchange views on bilateral, regional and international issues.

Court Rejects Briton's Death Sentence Appeal
BK190336 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0308 GMT 19 Apr 88

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, April 19 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Briton Derrick Gregory lost his appeal in the Supreme Court here Tuesday [19 April] against the conviction and death sentence imposed on him by the northern Penang State High Court for trafficking in heroin in 1982.

The court dismissed his appeal against the High Court decision in March last year.

Gregory, 38, a clothing distributor from Surrey, England, was found guilty by the High Court of trafficking in 576 gm of heroin at the Bayan Lepas International Airport, Penang, on Oct 7, 1982.

He was arrested at the airport with the heroin in his boots and underwear.

Gregory's counsel, R. Rajasingam, said he would file a petition for clemency to the Penang State Pardons Board to commute the sentence to life imprisonment.

Gregory was found guilty of committing the offence under Section 39B of the Dangerous Drug Act. At the time the offence was committed the law provided for the judge to have the discretion to impose the death sentence or life imprisonment.

An amendment to the law in 1983 made the death penalty mandatory.

Singapore

Further on Rearrest of Security Detainees

Detainees Named

BK191152 Singapore Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 19 Apr 88

[Text] The Internal Security Department today rearrested eight of the 21 Marxist conspirators released between June and December 1987. They are William Yap Hon Ngian, Kenneth Tsang Chi Seng, Wong Souk Yee, Kevin de Souza, Teo Soh Lung, Cheng Suan Tze, Ng Bee Leng, and Tang Lay Lee.

A Home Affairs Ministry statement says they were first arrested in May and June 1987 [words indistinct] their involvement in a Marxist conspiracy. Except for Ng Bee Leng and Tang Lay Lee, who are on restrictions orders, the others are on [words indistinct].

The Internal Security Department has also arrested Patrick Seong, aged 34, a lawyer, under Section 74/1 of the Internal Security Act. The government will issue a fuller statement shortly.

Opposition Leader Protests

*BK200416 Hong Kong AFP in English 0405 GMT
20 Apr 88*

[Text] Singapore, April 20 (AFP)—Opposition party leader Benjamin Jeyaretnam Wednesday [20 April] condemned the re-arrest of eight former security detainees "barely a day after they told Singaporeans they had been tortured."

A statement from Mr. Jeyaretnam's workers party said the arrests Tuesday were "an outrageous naked show of force by the PAP (ruling People's Action Party) government."

The eight had issued a statement Monday alleging they were "coerced" into making incriminating statements during their detention last year. They said they had been physically and mentally abused.

They and a lawyer who had represented some of them were taken into custody Tuesday under the Internal Security Act (ISA), which provides for detention without trial.

A government statement issued late Tuesday confirmed the arrests but gave no new information. A Home Affairs Ministry spokesman said further details were likely to be released later Wednesday.

The eight were among 22 activists—including Roman Catholic lay workers, legal reformers and opposition party sympathizers—detained in May and June [for] an alleged Marxist plot to subvert the Government of Singapore.

In their statement Monday, the eight and another ex-detainee who is out of the country denied they were involved in any conspiracy and said their statements had been grossly distorted and misrepresented. They said they were speaking out to clear their names in response to "false and damaging statements" by the government.

Legal sources said the eight had been rearrested because their public statement was seen as a breach of the conditions of their release from detention last year.

The five women and three men, ranging in age from 24 to 41, were lawyers Teo Soh Lung and Tang Lay Lee, law graduate Kevin de Souza, lecturer Cheng Suan Tze,

advertising executive Kenneth Tsang, television subtitler William Yap, former social worker Ng Bee Leng and amateur dramatist Wong Souk Yee.

Lawyer Patrick Seong, 34, a member of the Law Society Council, was the ninth person arrested Tuesday.

The workers party statement called Wednesday for their immediate release and urged a commission of inquiry be appointed to look into their allegations.

"The party calls upon freedom loving people everywhere, in and out of Singapore, to condemn the arrests," the statement said, repeating Mr. Jeyaretnam's call for "all governments to condemn the arrests."

Mr. Jeyaretnam was one of two opposition MPs in Singapore's 79-seat parliament until he lost his seat on conviction of irregularities in party financial records.

ROK Foreign Minister Ends 3-Day Visit

*BK191226 Singapore Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 19 Apr 88*

[Text] South Korea and Singapore have agreed on the need for closer cooperation with each other. The South Korean foreign minister, Mr Choe Kwang-su, said this at the end of his 3-day visit to Singapore. Mr Choe, who was here at the invitation of the foreign minister, Mr Dhanabalan, said he was pleased with the results of his visit. He said South Korea and Singapore do not have any serious political problems. Mr Choe and Mr Dhanabalan also exchanged views on the situation in East Asia and Southeast Asia.

Cambodia

Nguon Nhel Addresses 17 Apr Victory Meeting

*BK181329 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1105 GMT
18 Apr 88*

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 18—A mass meeting was held here on April 17 to commemorate the 13th anniversary of the victory over U.S. aggression.

Present on the presidium were Chea Sim, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea [PRPK] Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly and the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland; Bou Thang, Politburo member of the PRPK Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Mat Ly, Politburo member of the PRPK Central Committee and president of the Kampuchea Federation of Trade Unions; and Nguon Nhel, candidate Politburo member of the PRPK Central Committee and secretary of the Phnom Penh Party Committee.

Members of foreign diplomatic corps in Phnom Penh attended.

Addressing the meeting, Nguon Nhel attributed the victory of April 17, 1975 to the close ties of militant solidarity between the peoples and the Armed Forces of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos. He strongly condemned the genocidal Pol Pot clique which had usurped the gains of the April 17 victory, effaced the great merits of the Kampuchean patriots and people, and undermined the Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos solidarity. The April 17 victory was turned by the Pol Pot regime into a painful tragedy for the Kampuchea nation, a tragic abyss of genocide unprecedented in the world history.

As far as the present situation in Kampuchea is concerned, Nguon Nhel said: "The Kampuchean people are desirous of living in peace to rebuild their war-torn country. For this reason, the People's Republic of Kampuchea has put forth the policy of national reconciliation and a five-point proposal aimed at settling the Kampuchean issue by peaceful means.

This goodwill of the PRK, he noted, has won ever broader support from the Kampuchean people and the world public, for it is meeting the Kampuchea people's aspirations and conforms to the prevailing trend in Southeast Asia and the world as a whole, namely peaceful settlement of all disputes and conflicts.

He said: "The People's Republic of Kampuchea is prepared to resume talks with Prince Norodom Sihanouk at any time to find an equitable political solution to the Kampuchean conflict. However, the Kampuchean people are always vigilant against sinister plots and moves of the enemy and firmly resolved not to allow the genocidal Pol Pot regime to return to Kampuchea.

With regard to the other two Indochinese countries, Nguon Nhel condemned the Chinese authorities for their expansionist policy toward Vietnam, especially their new invasions of the latter's islands in the Truong Sa [Spratly] Archipelago. He voiced full support to Vietnam's and Laos' proposals for settling the border disputes through negotiations. He condemned the U.S. imperialists in collusion with the Thai reactionary circles for building major arms depots in Thailand which, he said, jeopardized peace and stability in Southeast Asia, particularly the three Indochinese countries.

Nguon Nhel called on the entire Kampuchean people, the Phnom Penh population in particular, to strengthen their unity, boost production, consolidate and strengthen the Revolutionary Armed Forces and mass organizations, heighten vigilance against sabotage activities of the enemy, and make ever greater achievements in anticipation of the 10th anniversary of the national day (January 7, 1989).

Planning Minister Returns From Vientiane

*BK191015 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0402 GMT
19 Apr 88*

[Summary From Poor Reception] Phnom Penh, 19 Apr (SPK)—Chea Chanto, KPRP Central Committee alternate member and minister of planning, returned to Phnom Penh on 16 April after attending the third meeting of the chiefs of planning from Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam, held in Vientiane 11-12 April. During his stay, Chea Chanto was received by Nouthak Phoumsavan, Political Bureau member of the LPRP Central Committee and deputy prime minister, and held talks with Khamsai Souphanouvong, first vice chairman of the Lao State Planning Committee.

Health Delegation Returns From Conference

*BK191023 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0404 GMT
19 Apr 88*

[Text] Phnom Penh, 19 Apr (SPK)—The Cambodian health delegation led by Minister Yit Kimseng returned to Phnom Penh on 16 April after attending the fourth conference of the Lao, Cambodian, and Vietnamese ministers of public health, held in Vientiane 11-12 April. During his stay in Vientiane, Yit Kimseng was received by Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the LPRP Central Committee and acting president of the LPDR, and visited the hydroelectric dam in Vientiane Province. An agreement on health cooperation between Cambodia and Laos was signed at the end of the conference.

Khieu Samphan Greets New PRC Vice Premier

*BK190354 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic
Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 18 Apr 88*

["Congratulations from His Excellency Vice President Khieu Samphan to His Excellency Wu Xueqian, vice premier of the PRC State Council"; dated 12 April]

[Text] Respected Excellency:

On behalf of Cambodian people, the CGDK, and myself, I would like to express warmest congratulations and best wishes to you on your appointment as vice premier of the PRC State Council. I also wish your excellency the best of health and continued success in your noble mission.

As foreign minister of the PRC, your excellency endeavored physically and morally to assist and support the struggle for national liberation of our Cambodian people. The Cambodian people, the CGDK, as well as myself, would like to again express our deepest gratitude to your excellency, the PRC, and the great people of China for giving valuable and unswerving assistance and support to the struggle of our people under the leadership of the CGDK, with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as president of Democratic Kampuchea.

We are convinced that the time-honored traditional relations and solidarity between our Cambodian and Chinese countries and peoples will further strengthen and develop forever.

Excellency, please accept my heartiest salutations and regards.

[Dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 12 April 1988

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs

VOK Criticizes Phnom Penh's Surrender Appeal
BK200545 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 19 Apr 88

[Political commentary: "Do Not Call On Cambodians To Be Vietnam's Slaves"]

[Text] Nine years have passed since Vietnam occupied Cambodia, and during that time the anti-Vietnamese forces have grown steadily. We have heard statements both from Vietnam and its puppets asserting that the situation in Cambodia is irreversible and even pretending they did not know the faces and names of Cambodian resistance leaders and the Cambodian resistance movement.

However, the Cambodian resistance movement has increasingly threatened the Vietnamese Army and the puppet regime; more and more they are worried. Faced with this situation, they pathetically repeat their appeal to Cambodian resistance fighters to lay down their weapons or surrender. They call our noble Cambodian resistance fighters misled persons.

The Hun Sen group has issued a statement, through so-called decree No 03, saying that it is for national reconciliation. On this matter, the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen-Hanoi Vietnamese regime has received very little success, if any, because there is nothing mysterious about this kind of propaganda. Although this regime has tried hard, Cambodian resistance fighters are certainly not fooled by the propaganda and will certainly not surrender. A person can be called upon to surrender only if he is guilty of something.

We would like to reply to the Hun Sen group and the Hanoi Vietnamese that we are only guilty of carrying arms to chase out the Vietnamese aggressors and to prevent them from annexing Cambodian territory and destroying Cambodian culture and civilization. We have not sold ourselves to Vietnam, and we have not served Vietnam's interests. We have already made up our minds that we are willing to sacrifice everything to serve Cambodia's real interests. As for the path we must stick to for our survival, it is that of nationalism and not a pro-Hanoi Vietnamese one. Therefore, we are not misled persons—as we are cheaply and foolishly called. We have adhered to a correct path toward freedom for 9 years. We

are working for the Cambodian people's independence, freedom, neutrality, and happiness. We never stray into Uncle Ho's home in Hanoi like the Phnom Penh regime does.

We think the Hun Sen group should not call on us to serve Vietnam and be slaves of the Hanoi Vietnamese, as it has done. The puppet ministers may have heard about what the Kabul puppets are doing. As far as we know, some of them are packing to leave with the Soviets. Do the Phnom Penh puppets want to appeal to us, resistance fighters, to cling to the Hanoi Vietnamese tunic? We have no such silly ideas. We resistance fighters firmly stick to the stand that we will not be fooled by the Vietnamese and will not be seduced to reduce the national liberation forces. We would like to reaffirm the following: Please do not call upon us to be Vietnamese slaves like yourselves, because it is meaningless to our free Cambodian spirit.

Indonesia

Paper Backs Government Stand on PRC Relations
BK191503 Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian
15 Apr 88 p 5

[Editorial: "Relations With the PRC"]

[Text] As the country that looks after PRC interests in Indonesia, Romania has been responsible for monitoring the political situation as it pertains to Indonesian-PRC relations since 1965. Thus, it was logical for President Nicolae Ceausescu to ask President Suharto for Indonesia's views on the matter during his visit here last week.

Minister/State Secretary Murdiono told the press that President Suharto's reply to President Ceausescu was clear. The normalization of relations between the two countries is up to the PRC. The Communist Party of China [CPC] and the PRC Government must give the assurance that they will not interfere in Indonesia's internal affairs.

The Indonesian reply on the matter is consistent and firm. As long as the policy of the CPC and the Beijing government toward Indonesia remains unchanged or, in other words, the CPC continues to support the Indonesian Communist Party [PKI] and the PRC Government continues to serve as a CPC instrument in the conduct of political relations with Indonesia, the doors are closed for the normalization of relations. Economic, trade, and sports relations have been opened up to avoid inflexibility and to give a limited signal pursuant to international relations in the second half of the 20th century, which are better than during the Cold War period.

The severance of relations is linked with the 30 September 1965 event [an aborted communist coup]. On the whole, the significance of the event was not only linked to the CPC's negative influence on the PKI, but also to an international rivalry for power and ideological

supremacy involving the big international ideological powers. However, its diplomatic aspect is special and cannot be explained in a simple manner. Indonesia's consistent stand that relations will not be thawed as long as the PRC's stand remains as it is, is an unchanged stand.

Before President Ceausescu, the PRC used several channels such as President Julius Nyerere, President Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania, and the United States, which is trying to play its China card more clearly in Asia and which regards the frozen Indonesian-PRC relations as a serious impediment. Indonesia will not be vulnerable to anything because the frozen relations are the PRC's responsibility and not an Indonesian issue.

In fact, Beijing cannot perceive the situation. If they realize that Indonesia's "One-China" stand remains unchanged since 1965, naturally they must also try to do something to change the situation. They have remained arrogant and dogmatic through the 1980's. In fact, efforts to persuade Indonesia reflect the arrogance. Why must Indonesia be persuaded? Can the CPC and the PRC Government be likewise persuaded to renounce their support for the PKI and the Beijing-backed armed communist insurgencies in Southeast Asia?

There are no real contradictions between Indonesia and the PRC on the unique frozen relations. The problem is renunciation of the CPC's support for the PKI and the PRC Government's freedom to conduct state-level relations without being bound by CPC lines. As long as this does not materialize, it would be difficult for Indonesia to give a reply. In fact, the PRC must thank Indonesia for opening economic, trade, and sports relations. This is Indonesia's wise policy, which must be recognized by the other side.

China's interference is not only limited to politico-ideological matters vis-a-vis the 1965 event, but is also historical in nature and even part of covert activities and danger in the context of the long historical relationship between the two countries. Accordingly, Indonesia's sensitivity to the thawing of relations with China is a matter that is a deep and wide consideration. This must be noticed by all parties concerned.

President Suharto's reply is clear. It is a light warning to those who have tried and will try to encourage Indonesia or create a fait accompli situation under which Indonesia will have to "pardon" China for plunging Indonesia into a disaster 23 years ago.

Commentary Reviews Vietnam's Efforts for Change
BK200759 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian
0000 GMT 20 Apr 88

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Indian news agency, PTI, quoted Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi as saying during a press interview upon his return to New Delhi from a visit to

Vietnam last Saturday [16 April] that he was approached by Vietnamese Communist Party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh to host at least one round of talks on the Cambodian issue in the Indian capital. Gandhi's reply is not yet known, but the Indian prime minister feels that the final solution to the 9-year Cambodian conflict still awaits concrete achievement. It, therefore, must first be considered whether or not India should be a host to a conference on the Cambodian issue, as Vietnam has requested.

It is common knowledge that India, under the rule of the late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress Party, recognized the Phnom Penh government at the beginning of this decade. The Indian recognition was influenced by China's limited invasion of Vietnam in 1979, which resembled China's limited invasion of India in 1962, 26 years ago. However, the majority of Third World countries are unwilling to recognize the Samrin government in Phnom Penh; in recognizing the Samrin government, Vietnamese military intervention in Cambodia would be legitimized. Evidently, Indian recognition has not inspired Third World countries. The signing of the Geneva accords on a political settlement to the Afghanistan issue last Thursday [14 April], however, has made Vietnam more eager to settle the Cambodian issue.

Under the leadership of Nguyen Van Linh since the beginning of last year, Vietnam has appeared to want to make new changes in all fields the way the Soviet Union is doing under the leadership of CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. Vietnam is currently adopting a new theory that seeks cooperation with Western countries whose capital and expertise are needed for the reconstruction of Vietnam's economy. However, cooperation with Western countries, which was recently stated by a theoretical magazine, TAP CHI CONG SAN, is impossible while Vietnamese forces still occupy Cambodia.

Vietnam's wish for India's assistance in removing its difficulties reflects Hanoi's desire to make changes.

Commentary Views Aggregate Harvest Loss Problem
BK190948 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian
0000 GMT 19 Apr 88

[Station commentary]

[Text] The government, through Agriculture Minister Wardoyo, has again reminded the people of the importance of the implementation of the post-harvest program which it introduced some time ago because the program has not yet shown significant progress. During his meeting with President Suharto last Saturday in the company of Central Statistics Bureau Chief Azwar Aziz, Minister Wardoyo said that the loss in harvest yield turns out to be relatively considerable, namely 19.54 percent.

Statistically, the loss is 9.19 percent during harvesting, 5.48 percent during husking, 0.59 percent during the initial transportation process, 1.94 percent during the drying process, 3.51 percent during milling, and 0.32 percent during storage. The figures on the loss during the post-harvest period, which amounts to one-fifth of the total harvest, will certainly make us more aware of the post-harvest issue to which we have been less attentive. Much attention has so far been concentrated on efforts to increase production through the various supporting facilities or the expansion of the planting areas. We know the special intensification program and the special extension program. Basically, the intensification and extension programs will definitely not be expanded due to factors such as limited fertile land for expansion and other geographical factors.

Looking at the loss in the post-harvest period, we notice that the greatest loss occurs during the harvesting and husking periods. In fact, the two processes are still handled by the farmers themselves. Therefore, the government should only pay attention to the second phase of the activities. Several ideas can be developed, such as accurate harvesting, better fertilizers, or choosing more suitable equipment. Here we can see that it is impossible for the Agriculture Department alone to handle the post-harvest issue. Obviously, many parties are required to give their suggestions and ideas on the promotion of effective equipment, [words indistinct] supported by accurate data, and the process of circulation and distribution. We should also bear in mind that the post-harvest issue has a wide scale. It is not merely limited to foodstuffs, particularly rice and secondary crops. The amounts we can save are considerable. Ironically, the problems occur during the relatively easier phase, namely the post-harvest period. We ourselves are to blame for being prone to negligence and having no self-control during the final stage. This not only concerns the agricultural sector but also other sectors which also suffer quantitatively and qualitatively during the final stage. Efforts to overcome this problem will be fairly successful if many groups heed the call to become involved.

Laos

1988 SPC Extraordinary Plenary Session Held

Chaired by Sisomphon Lovansai

BK191433 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 19 Apr 88

[Text] The 1988 extraordinary plenary session of the Supreme People's Council opened in Vientiane this morning under the chairmanship of Sisomphon Lovansai, Politburo member of the LPRP Central Committee and acting chairman of the SPC. Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers,

other Central Committee Politburo members, vice chairmen of the Council of Ministers, and a number of ministers attended the opening ceremony.

The session will hear, study, and consider some important legislation, such as the laws on the election of the people's representatives; establishment of the SPC; people's councils and people's administrative committees at different levels; and rules and regulations governing representatives to the SPC. The session will also endorse a number of important laws to be submitted by the Council of Ministers.

Legislation Endorsed

BK200436 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 20 Apr 88

[Text] The extraordinary session of the SPC closed with glorious success on the afternoon of 19 April. The closing ceremony was held under the chairmanship of Sisomphon Lovansai, Political Bureau member of the LPRP Central Committee and acting chairman of the SPC. Attending the ceremony as guests of honor were Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and various Political Bureau members and vice chairmen of the Council of Ministers; namely Nouhak Phoumsavan, Phoumi Vongvichit, Phoun Sipaseut, and Sali Vongkhamhao, along with many other members of the SPC and of the Council of Ministers.

During the session, which lasted 1 day, the participants heard and profoundly and scrupulously studied a number of significant pieces of state legislation. The delegates to the session have unanimously discussed and endorsed a number of important laws, rules, and regulations, such as the law on the election of people's representatives; the law on the SPC of the LPDR; Resolution No 101 dated 31 July 1978 of the SPC on endorsing the amendment of the law on setting up people's councils and people's administrative committees at various levels; the resolution of the SPC on the endorsement of rules and regulations for SPC representatives; and the resolution of the SPC on the endorsement of the law on foreign investments in the LPDR.

In his closing speech, Sisomphon Lovansai highly appraised the success of the session. He said it demonstrates the resolute determination of our party and state to draft and make perfect the laws to be used as the basis for promoting and expanding democratic rights and the right to self-mastery of the people, and for guaranteeing their obligatory sense as citizens in implementing all orientations and policies of the party to guarantee the fulfillment of the two strategic tasks and the consolidation of the state power apparatuses, turning them into apparatuses genuinely of the people, by the people, and for the people.

Officer Describes Thai Border Incident
BK200215 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 20 Apr 88

[Text] Regarding a news report that new clashes took place between Lao and Thai soldiers in a border area where Laos' Sayaboury Province and Thailand's Loei Province adjoin, Lieutenant Colonel Khamman Kommameuang, deputy chief of the Lao side's Joint Military Committee, clarified the matter to reporters yesterday afternoon upon his return from an investigation in the area where the incident took place.

He said: On the afternoon of 16 April, five Thai rangers in civilian clothing crossed the Nam Heuang River from Ban Nachan village in Chiang Khan District, Loei Province, looking for entertainment in Boung Kha village, Kenthao District, Sayaboury Province, a village some 5 km north of mouth of the river where the Nam Heuang River meets the Mekong River. By 1700 the five Thai rangers, who had been drinking alcohol since they arrived, were drunk, and 2d Lieutenant Khaophon, regional soldier of Kenthao District, together with two youths of Boung Kha village, told the rangers that it was time for them to return to the Thai bank. The rangers left and crossed the Nam Heuang River back to the Thai bank without any objection.

About half an hour later, four Thai rangers, also in civilian clothing, crossed the river to the same village and drank until they were inebriated. Our Lao authorities, seeing such inappropriate behavior, told the rangers to return to the Thai bank. But this time the rangers refused the request, saying they preferred to continuing drinking alcohol there. Second Lt Khaophon and his companions then invited the rangers to report to the local administration. All four Thai rangers agreed to go to the local administration. On the way to the local administration, however, the Thai rangers manhandled and attacked 2d Lt Khaophon and his two associates. Exercising his just right to defend himself, 2d Lt Khaophon took out his pistol, threatening the rangers to stop the contentious troublemaking. At that time, one of the four rangers who had hideously and illegally taken a pistol, shot at 2d Lt Khaophon, hitting him in the thigh. Second Lt Khaophon then returned fire, killing one Thai ranger and injuring another. The three rangers, including the injured one, fled across the Nam Heuang River to the Thai bank.

The Lao and Thai peoples on both banks of the Nam Heuang River joined in stopping the incident at once. To prevent any recurrence of such an undesirable incident, Lt Col Khamman Kommameuang, on behalf of the Joint Military Committee of the Lao side went to Ban Meuang Phe village in Boten District. He invited Major Banphot, member of the mobile joint group attached to the office of the Joint Military Committee of the Thai side at Muang Phae village in Na Haeo District, Loei Province, to meet him at Laos' Meuang Phe village to inform the Thai side of the details of the incident. The two sides

unanimously agreed to do all they could to prevent any recurrence of similar incidents affecting the fraternal and good-neighborly relations between the two peoples of Laos and Thailand.

PASASON Supports SRV's Spratly Proposals
BK191213 Vientiane KPL in English
0924 GMT 19 Apr 88

[Text] Vientiane, April 18 (KPL)—“The conflict at the Truong Sa [Spratly] Archipelago of Vietnam is worsening... And in order to ease tension, China ought to positively respond to Vietnam's sound proposals,” said yesterday's article of PASASON.

“The proposals made by Vietnam on March 17, 23 and 26, are reasonable measures for solving the problems by peaceful means which is compatible with the prevailing world trend to solve conflict by negotiations,” added the paper.

Speaking about the stationing of Chinese troops at the Truong Sa Archipelago since January 1988, the article noted, it was aimed at annexing and staging armed conflict with Vietnam.

In this connection, the paper went on to say that China's refusal to accept Vietnam's proposals on solving the conflict at Truong Sa, Hoang Sa [Paracel] Archipelagos by avoiding the use of force, demonstrates that China does not want to solve the problem by means of peace.

The Lao people of all ethnicities support the Vietnamese stance to solve the problem by means of peace, and demand China reconsider the Vietnamese proposals and reassess its policy in order to refrain from the use of force, wrote the article in its conclusion.

Radio on Thai Foreign Minister's 'Slander'
BK170530 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 16 Apr 88

[Commentary: “Another New Act of Slandering Laos by Sitthi Sawetsila”]

[Text] On the night of 15 April, official Thai radio reported that the Thai Foreign Minister, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, had sent a message to UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar on 12 April. According to Thai radio, the message pertained to the so-called Thai-Lao border problem and reviewed the Thai side's same old demands—which you listeners have found rather boring—such as the two Thai proposals put forth during the past two rounds of talks on the organization of a so-called ad hoc committee in charge of delineating the border and the revival of the border liaison committee.

However, what puzzles the general public is that in this message Sitthi Sawetsila accused the Lao side of rejecting the Thai side's constructive proposals during the past

two rounds of talks. What is the purpose of such unreasonable and groundless accusations against Laos? This is the question raised by both Thai and international public opinion. The answer can be found in the actual event. In the past two rounds of talks, the Lao Government delegation clearly demonstrated the Lao side's sincerity and goodwill. At the negotiating table, as well as in the official reply sent to the Thai side on 23 March, and adhering to its correct line, the Lao side clearly explained on several occasions that it does not reject the Thai side's proposals for the revival of the border liaison committee as prescribed in the 1979 Lao-Thai joint communique, and the setting up of a so-called Lao-Thai joint ad hoc committee for studying and delineating the border between the two countries.

In any event, the Thai side's proposals are not the heart of the task assigned to the two countries' government delegations by the Thai prime minister and the LPDR Council of Ministers' chairman.

The most important problem, which has cost the lives and blood of so many Lao and Thai people, is the area between Laos' Boten District and Thailand's Chat Trakan District. For this reason, the Lao side insists on its correct stand and demands a settlement of the border conflict in the area between Laos' Boten District and Thailand's Chat Trakan, which must be based strictly on the 1907 Franco-Siam Treaty and attached protocol. Article 2 of the protocol must be faithfully observed because it is the only article that specifies the border between Laos' Boten District and Thailand's Chat Trakan District, while the rest of the articles deal with other borders between Thailand and the People's Republic of Kampuchea and between Thailand and Laos.

These are the facts and the Lao side's answer to the Thai side's two proposals. The Thai side, itself, does not yet completely understand the content and meaning of said Article 2. This is why the Thai side has been trying to bring up all sorts of nonsensical stories to obstruct the effort to solve the urgent problem and, at the same time, to groundlessly slander Laos. The message sent to the UN secretary general is a good example. In so doing, the Thai side cannot deceive anybody. On the contrary, it only exposes the Thai side's scheme to distract the Thai people's attention from the acute conflicts within present political circles.

Seen from another point of view, the Thai side's accusations against Laos will not only delay the third round of talks—for which the peoples of the two countries are waiting—but they will also dampen the Lao side's consistent goodwill and sincerity. The Lao side is always ready to go to Bangkok for the third round of talks in order to solve all existing problems through peaceful means, as stipulated in the letter handed to the Thai ambassador by the LPDR Foreign Ministry Third Department in Vientiane on 23 March.

All of the above-mentioned facts clearly indicate that whether and when the third round of talks will be held depends solely on the Thai side. Therefore, the Thai side must stop its groundless propaganda and senseless accusations against Laos, such as the one in Sitthi Sawetsila's message to the UN secretary general, face reality, and sincerely work with the Lao side to solve the existing problems between the two countries on the basis of the Franco-Siam Treaty of 1907 and attached protocol. If the bad elements in Thailand continue to implement the same old schemes, the Thai side will gain nothing. On the contrary, it will expose to the world the ill-intentions and dark schemes against Laos.

Envoy Receives Soviet Friendship Decoration

BK191225 Vientiane KPL in English
0917 GMT 19 Apr 88

[Text] Vientiane, April 19 (KPL)—Comrade Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, presented Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, ambassador of Laos to the USSR, with the Order of Friendship Among Peoples in the Kremlin on April 18, according to TASS. He was awarded this decoration for active work aimed at the consolidation of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Laos.

Demichev cordially congratulated the Lao ambassador on this occasion. He pointed out a high dynamism and large-scale development of Soviet-Lao relations, as well as the identity of stands of the two countries on all the key problems of today.

Philippines

Threat to U.S. Officials Advising Military

HK201017 Hong Kong AFP in English 1004 GMT
20 Apr 88

[Excerpts] Manila, April 20 (AFP)—U.S. Ambassador to Manila Nicholas Platt Wednesday said Washington was eyeing Guam and Saipan as alternative sites for U.S. bases as opposition to the facilities snowballed in the Philippine senate. [passage omitted]

In other developments, communist guerrillas in the central province of Negros Occidental Wednesday vowed to assassinate U.S. officials giving advice to the local military in its counter-insurgency efforts.

"We will destroy all U.S. officials and agents providing advice and assistance to the military in the province," they said in a statement.

Anti-Bases Senators Said Able To Block Treaty
*HK200437 Hong Kong AFP in English 0412 GMT
20 Apr 88*

[Text] Manila, April 20 (AFP)—Opponents of U.S. military bases in the Philippines have mustered sufficient support in the senate to block an extension of the facilities' lease after 1991, officials said Wednesday.

Senator Joseph Estrada joined the group Tuesday when he urged President Corazon Aquino to immediately notify Washington that Manila has no intention of renewing the agreement on Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base, officials said.

This brought to nine the number of senators opposed to the bases.

Any extension of the bases agreement which expires in 1991 would have to be in the form of a new treaty approved by at least two-thirds of the 23-member senate, or 15 senators.

With Mr. Estrada's declaration, only 14 senators remain in the bloc that either backs the bases or has kept silent.

"It is time to cut off the ties that impede our growth. We don't have to look at America as our enemy ... but we should bear in mind that our present relations with them are not clean," Mr. Estrada said in his speech Tuesday.

"We should not exchange our national dignity for whatever money the foreigners will offer us," he added.

De Villa Relieved as U.S. Bases Commander
*HK201029 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0900 GMT 20 Apr 88*

[Text] President Corazon Aquino has relieved Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa as base commander for Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base. This was contained in her Administrative Order No 69, in which the president relieved De Villa of his additional responsibilities and duties as commander of the two U.S. military installations in the country.

In an interview with newsmen, Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos explained the president's move.

[Begin Ramos recording in English] I recommended that as chief of staff. In the first place, the chief of staff is overloaded with a lot of responsibilities. Secondly, the U.S. facilities' commander in Clark and Subic is a much lower level than the chief of staff, even if they are high ranking. They are generals. Now, on the part of the Philippines, I think it is important that a more realistic level of command be established, so that our level will not be too high. They should be equal. In fact, the major

service commanders, in this case, the commanding general of the Philippine Air Force and the flag officer in command of the Philippines Navy are still higher in as much as on the part of the U.S. facilities' commander. [as heard] [end recording]

Ramos denied that the move was related to the ongoing review of the bases agreement between the Philippines and the United States.

As a result, Air Force chief Brigadier General Jose de Leon will become base commander of Clark Air Force, serving in a concurrent capacity, while Navy chief Commodore Carlito Cunanan will become the base commander of Subic Naval Base.

Tanada Says Aquino Changed Position on Bases
*HK201125 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog
1000 GMT 20 Apr 88*

[Text] President Aquino has allegedly changed her position on the RP (Republic of the Philippines)-U.S. bases agreement. This was revealed by a member of the Conveners' Group, which chose President Aquino as the opposition candidate in the snap presidential elections in 1986.

According to former senator Lorenzo Tanada, the Conveners' Group, which included the president, had agreed to terminate the bases treaty. The agreement is due to expire in 1991.

Tanada did not explain why the president changed her position.

[Begin recording in English] [Unidentified reporter] Will you try to convince the president?

[Tanada] No, I do not like to convince the president because of her position. But, she knows my position because we were together before in the Conveners' Group and she was with us. Only, she changed her mind during the campaign. She says she wants to keep her options open. [end recording]

ASEAN May Favor Superpower Withdrawal
*HK181033 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English
18 Apr 88 p 11*

[By Maria Gertrudes M. Chavez]

[Text] The issue on the U.S. military bases, being of utmost importance not only to the Philippines but also to Southeast Asia, raises the possibility of ASEAN influence on what is primarily a Philippine-U.S. bilateral concern. ASEAN seemed reluctant to do so in the past, but the stakes for it may rise as 1991 approaches.

ASEAN governments, with a view towards transforming Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality (ZOPFAN), may likely favor a U.S. military withdrawal from the Philippines only if it is accompanied by a pullout of Soviet forces from Vietnam.

A recent report (entitled "ASEAN, ZOPFAN, and the Superpower Military Presence in the South China Sea Basin") advanced this view following declarations by ASEAN leaders "that foreign military bases in the region are only temporary, pending the realization of ZOPFAN."

The ASEAN call for Soviet withdrawal may include thousands of military advisers, the regular navy and air force personnel. The report said the group (ASEAN) could act as a negotiator with the superpowers over the modalities of a mutual withdrawal including the monitoring of the process as well as the disposition of the physical infrastructure of the bases.

"A mutual withdrawal...would upset the traditional pattern of American involvement in regional security," the report, however, noted. Thailand probably would be skeptical of such a scheme. Vietnam's attitude also could be a stumbling block. Despite the country's assertion of independence, it knows that the extensive aid it receives from the USSR depends in part on Soviet access to the Cam Ranh Bay bases.

The U.S. military establishment, the report stressed, may also resist the withdrawal. By strict material measurements, the U.S. tends to lose more than the Soviet Union in a mutual withdrawal.

"Specifically, Washington would face a tough decision concerning the construction of alternative bases and force structures [as published] to replace Subic and Clark."

On the other hand, there is a strong possibility Moscow may actually reject such a proposal. In a Vladivostok speech, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev was reported to have skirted the question concerning his reaction should the U.S. "give up" the bases in the Philippines.

In the event of a mutual withdrawal, the Soviets may be placed at a "geostrategic disadvantage" when the U.S. undertakes the construction of an alternative base site in the Marianas and Palau. A Soviet pullout would reduce significantly the potential for a military buildup in the Southwest Pacific.

The report explained that the Soviet navy and air forces would revert to the Siberian station, facing the growing U.S.-Japanese defense barrier.

"Potential Soviet first-strike capabilities would especially suffer," the report said.

'Confusion' on Document Signed With SRV
HK181123 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
GLOBE in English 18 Apr 88 p 2

[By GLOBE Staff Writer Julius F. Fortuna]

[Text] The document containing provisions on mutual non-intervention and friendship between Vietnam and the Philippines continues to stir debate in the Department of Foreign Affairs [DFA], developments last Thursday and Friday indicate.

Senior officials in the department could not give a definite explanation on the status of the document signed between two Filipino congressmen and the Vietnamese foreign minister last March 30.

Is the document simply a "record of discussion" between officials of the two countries, or is it a unilateral "statement of Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach" which the Filipino congressmen endorsed with their signatures?

Even the official statements of the foreign affairs department reflect the confusion on the status of the document.

Last Thursday, a department statement said the document was simply a "record of discussion," and denied that it was not [as published] an agreement, contrary to earlier press reports.

The DFA statement carried an attachment containing the three points of agreement and an explanation that they were the statements of Co Thach.

The contents of the press statement and the explanation in the attachment contradicted each other.

The following day, the DFA issued a correction claiming that Rep. Jose Yap (PDP-Laban [Philippine Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan—Nation's Strength], Tarlac) and Rep. Roque Ablan Jr. (KBL, Ilocos Norte) simply "signed with Minister Co Thach the record of discussion of their meeting and not any form of agreement as earlier reported in the press."

In a private visit to Vietnam last March 30, the two congressmen met with Co Thach and signed with him a document containing the following provisions:

—All territories of the Philippines and Vietnam shall not be allowed to be used by a foreign power as a base of hostility and against each other.

—The Philippines and Vietnam shall refrain from using the force to settle differences including on the Spratly islands but only through negotiations.

—The Philippines and Vietnam shall always be friends.

On the eve of his departure for China last week, Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus said that Yap and Ablan "did not mean to enter into any agreement with the Vietnamese government."

He said that in signing the controversial document, Yap and Ablan "did not deviate from the substance of Philippines-Vietnam relations."

Vietnam and the Philippines have normal state-to-state relations that was not interrupted even by the takeover of the communists in April 1975.

However, opposition figure-turned publisher Blas F. Ople said that while the document may not be binding, it assumes the character of an accord to the eyes of our Asian neighbors because those who signed are officials of the Philippine government.

He said that he learned that the document is being used by Vietnam in its propaganda battle with the People's Republic of China, particularly that provision on the Spratly question.

Vietnam has a border problem with China in the Spratly group of islands which both countries claim as part of their territory. Other countries who claim all or parts of the Spratly are the Philippines, Malaysia and Taiwan.

Ople said that the document signed between officials of both countries "will surely affect our relations with China."

But China, according to Asia-Pacific division of the DFA, has not filed any complaint.

Informed of this, Ople said that "China gives allowances to our immaturity as a country."

Yap Denies Signing Accord

*HK160927 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog
0900 GMT 16 Apr 88*

[Text] Congressman Jose Yap of Tarlac has denied that he and Congressman Roque Ablan signed an agreement with the Government of Vietnam. The two congressmen returned to the country recently from a visit in Vietnam.

According to newspaper accounts, the agreement stipulated that the Philippines and Vietnam will not allow a foreign power to use their territories as bases of hostilities against each other. According to Yap, it was not an agreement. He explained that it was a declaration made by the Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach during their meeting.

SRV Vice Foreign Minister To Visit Manila

*HK151219 Quezon City MALAYA in English
15 Apr 88 p 3*

[Text] Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Tran Quang Co will visit Manila on April 24 to 27, a source at the Department of Foreign Affairs [DFA] said yesterday.

Co's itinerary is not yet finalized but DFA sources said there will be discussions on political matters.

Co's visit comes at a time when DFA is washing its hands of the agreement signed by Congressman Jose Yap and Roque Ablan Jr. with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach last March 31 in Vietnam.

A DFA official earlier said the "Philippine government is not a party to the agreement," but Philippine Ambassador to Vietnam Cipriano O. Leron was witness to the agreement as shown in the document released by DFA yesterday.

The document states that:

—Territories of the Philippines and Vietnam will not be used by a foreign power as a base of hostility against each other.

—Both countries will refrain from using force to settle differences, including the conflict over Spratly islands but only through negotiation.

—Vietnam and Philippines shall be friends forever.

Vietnam, a socialist state, is in conflict with the Philippines over the Kampuchean issue. Vietnam supports the Heng Samrin government while the Philippines recognizes the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea of Norodom Sihanouk, Pol Pot and Son Sann.

Vietnam has also a claim on Spratly islands which the Philippines is also claiming.

The Soviet presence in Cam Ranh Bay is also expected to be taken up by Philippine officials and Co.

Ramos Says Security in Philippines Improving

*OW200857 Tokyo KYODO in English 0836 GMT
20 Apr 88*

[Text] Manila, April 20 KYODO—Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos said Wednesday that the security situation has improved considerably in the Philippines, citing the big drop in attacks by communist guerrillas nationwide.

He also said that the general red alert imposed on the 160,000-strong military following the escape of former Lt. Col. Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan had been lifted.

Ramos also told reporters that "tension has gone down" since the four-day visit of President Corazon Aquino to China and Hong Kong last week.

"In terms of the overall stability of the country, this has also considerably improved if we compare the situation now to, say, three weeks ago," he said.

The defense chief claimed that the average number of "insurgency-related incidents" had declined by 12 percent for the first three months of 1988 as compared to the same period in 1985.

Ramos said guerrilla attacks in January and February were almost at the same level during the last year of deposed leader Ferdinand Marcos but in March the incidents "dropped dramatically."

He said that in March, there were only an average of 8.2 rebel-related incidents while the figures for the first 15 days of April showed a 4.9 average.

"This indicates that we are now in a period of greater stability with the Armed Forces being able to keep the CPP-NPA (Communist Party of the Philippines—New People's Army) away from their targets," said Ramos. He did not elaborate.

But Ramos said that "we should continue to be vigilant and on our guard" against urban guerrilla units of the rebel New People's Army which he said could be responsible for the killing of two Navy men and a businessman on Tuesday in the capital.

Meanwhile, U.S. Ambassador to Manila Nicholas Platt Wednesday expressed satisfaction over what he described as the improved peace and order condition in the Philippines.

According to the Philippine News Agency, Platt told reporters in a military camp in Pampanga Province, which hosts the giant U.S. Clark Air Base, that this was the impression he got from the visits he had made to different parts of the country.

Warns Of Communist Strikes

*BK201306 Quezon City RPN 9 Television Network
in English 1000 GMT 20 Apr 88*

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos today warned against continued strikes by communist urban guerrillas. In a news conference at Camp Aguinaldo Ramos said these urban terrorists were out to project an aggressive posture although the insurgency situation had considerably improved. Ramos also announced that military authorities had lifted a red alert clamp last week amid rumors of a coup during President Aquino's three-day visit to the People's Republic of China.

Ramos also disclosed that the number of daily incidents involving communist rebels had gone down by almost five percent and that terrorism was just a means to remain in the limelight.

[Begin Ramos recording in progress] We are now in a period of greater stability. With the Armed Forces being able to keep the CPP-NPA [Communist Party of Philippines - New People's Army] away from their targets, be they military, police [word indistinct] or the civilian population itself. As a result, the CPP-NPA have depended upon terrorism. They hit by the Sparrow units, to continue being in the limelight—to continue being in an aggressive posture. But that is an activity that has resulted in a general condemnation by the public as well as of the international audience. [End recording]

Supports Defense Self-Reliance

*HK201157 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog
1000 GMT 20 Apr 88*

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos today promised to step up the government's new self-reliant defense program. He said that the program included emphasis on the domestic manufacture of communications equipment. Petroniks, a company owned by the Armed Forces, is currently producing communications equipment for the military, but soldiers complain of poor product quality.

Ramos also promised to allot more funds for research and improvement in the production of arms used by the Armed Forces of the Philippines.

Tighter Security at Airport Implemented

*HK191303 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0700 GMT 19 Apr 88*

[Text] Tighter security measures are being implemented by the Ninoy Aquino International Airport Security Forces. According to Airport Security Chief Cesar Tapia, even top military and government officials, diplomats, and politicians will not be allowed inside the airport's restricted areas unless they possess a security pass. Tapia has created an interagency security committee to take charge of the airport's overall security procedures.

Aquino Denies Agreeing to Marcos' Return

*HK201151 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog
1000 GMT 20 Apr 88*

[Text] President Corazon Aquino emphatically pointed out today that she has never considered the services of deposed president Marcos as her political adviser. She issued the denial in response to an ASSOCIATED PRESS report alleging that she had agreed to allow Marcos to return to the country within the next 2 months. Details from Sel Baesa.

[Begin recording] The report also stated that the former president was being allowed to return on humanitarian grounds. It added that President Aquino will make Marcos her political adviser. I do not need the services of Mr Marcos—this was the announcement of the president, according to Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno.

Benigno also said that there were no transactions between the president and the deposed Marcos. He also said that the president could only shake her head as she read the wire report.

Marcos called a press conference in his house in Honolulu, Hawaii in order to deny reports of his death. According to Marcos, he was very, very strong and did exercises regularly. [end recording]

Aquino Wants More Information on Luisita Bomb
*HK191425 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0900 GMT 19 Apr 88*

[Text] Malacanang has demanded an explanation from the Philippine Air Force regarding the dropping of a bomb on Hacienda Luisita. President Cory Aquino told newsmen here in Malacanang that she would talk with Air Force Chief Brigadier General Jose de Leon about the matter.

A practice bomb from a fighter jet was dropped on Hacienda Luisita, which belongs to the president and her family, last Friday, and speculation arose that the incident was the work of a U.S. aircraft.

However, the Philippine Air Force admitted yesterday that it was an F-5 fighter jet from the Fifth Fighter Wing, stationed at the Basa Air Base in Pampanga, which accidentally dropped the bomb.

According to the president, she wants to know more details from Air Force Chief Brigadier General Jose de Leon.

Guardians Group Within Military Against Coup
*HK191327 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0700 GMT 19 Apr 88*

[Text] Here is our report from Cagayan de Oro City.

An officer of the fraternal organization, the Guardians, pledged to maintain the normal chain of command in the military even as some of his members have been approached by an unidentified person to support the fugitive Colonel Gregorio Honasan's plan to stage another coup d'etat.

Captain Anastacio Labitad, co-founder of the Guardians, said the organization will never support any move to topple the Aquino government. The Guardians are committed to defending the duly constituted government and will fight any moves to unseat President Aquino, Labitad said.

Meanwhile, Lieutenant Colonel Ruben Cabagnot, Misamis Oriental PC commander, said that the activities of all fraternal organizations in the Armed Forces are being monitored. Cabagnot said the move is necessary [words indistinct] if they make any move against the government.

De Villa Says Military Able To Prevent Coup
*HK181005 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0700 GMT 18 Apr 88*

[Text] The capture of the 10 sailors who helped in the escape of the 28 August coup leader Colonel Gregorio Honasan only proved the military's capability of preventing any attacks on the government.

This was disclosed by Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa in an interview at Malacanang this morning. According to General de Villa, the military is capable of weakening or destroying Honasan's plan to overthrow the Aquino administration. General de Villa also mentioned that many civilians have been giving information on the possible hiding places of Honasan.

Honasan Groups Said Planning Commando Raids
*HK191435 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
1300 GMT 19 Apr 88*

[Text] The remaining groups of Colonel Gregorio Honasan are planning to launch commando raids on Camp Aguinaldo and Malacanang. This was revealed by General Rodolfo Biazon, the National Capital Region Defense Command chief in his appearance before the Senate's Defense Committee this morning. According to Biazon, he discovered the said plan from the intelligence reports gathered by the military.

Reluctance in Finding Honasan Guards Denied
*HK191355 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0700 GMT 19 Apr 88*

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos has emphatically denied reports that the military was initially reluctant to act on intelligence information on the hiding place of the Navy guards who had helped Honasan escape.

Ramos also explained that the president was immediately informed of the arrest of the eight Navy guards by the military in Blairridge subdivision last Friday.

[Begin Ramos recording in English] ...hesitations, that there was reluctance on the part of the Armed Forces of the Philippines to act on tips, leads, and the usual information given by the civilians. Ah, one of them led to the capture of Ensign Mojica and seven of his men. But that was raw information that came from one source. The reaction of the Armed Forces of the Philippines was to conduct a surveillance on the area that was reported, and at the same time, look for other sources of information that could either confirm or deny the report. [end recording]

That was the explanation of Secretary Ramos on the reported reluctance of the military to act on information about the hiding place of the Navy guards who helped Honasan escape. Secretary Fidel Ramos stressed that the military acted immediately upon learning the whereabouts of the Navy guards.

Meanwhile, Secretary Ramos' statement was supported by Presidential Security Adviser Jose Magno.

[Begin Magno recording in English] We immediately felt the information was incomplete, but General Biazon said that the description led them to another place, so they had to go back and verify. Afterward, they found out the actual location and the description, and the surveillance was successful. [end recording]

That was the Presidential Security Adviser Jose Magno.

Editorial on Ex-Philippine President's Message
HK150809 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 15 Apr 88 p 4

["Editorial" column: "Macapagals Call Crucial to Nation"]

[Text] President Diosdado Macapagal's appeal to certain segments in the military to refrain from attempting a coup during President Aquino's visit to China was not given the importance it deserved in some sectors of the media. That was a pity, for the Macapagal message is of crucial significance to us as a people.

The appeal, addressed to all high-ranking government men and officials on the barangay level as well as mediamen, stressed the need for everyone to join hands in frustrating the wishes of "foolhardy Lilliputians who derangedly and treasonously think and act as if they are stronger than, and ought to be masters of, the sovereign people."

Mr Macapagal has put his finger on what ails the country today—our almost total dependence on Government to take care of all our needs.

Is there a barrio road that needs repair? Let the Government do it, even if it should take months. It never occurs to us that, with a little self-reliance and community spirit, we can repair the road ourselves.

Do lewd shows in a nearby beerhouse offend the sensibilities of a barangay? We rant and rail against the mayor for his inaction, not realizing that, with a little "people power," we can force the beerhouse to suspend operations.

Are persistent rumors of a coup sabotaging Government's efforts to attract foreign investors? Again, we depend on Government to do it all for us. We fulminate against information attaches who paint an inaccurate picture of the Philippine situation, and condemn media

for printing only the bad news. Has it ever occurred to our businessmen that their personal contacts with foreign investors can bring home a message much more truthful, balanced and reassuring?

This dependence on Government is most apparent in our attitude toward the Honasan problem. We expect the Armed Forces of the Philippines to solve it for us, arguing, quite correctly, that it is the AFP that has the resources to do the job.

We forget that all of us, each in our own spheres, can help to defuse the threat Honasan poses. For one thing, we can refute the propaganda that the plotters are folk heroes who want good government. We know that it is not good government they are really after. They want a government that is good for them and to them because they would be running it.

We suggest that Mr Macapagal's speech be studied more closely. It asks us to be more positive in our approach to Honasan and his cohorts, and to desist from being rumor-mongers and calamity howlers. Finally, it asks us to view the plotters in their true light: as overly ambitious men not averse to taking shortcuts, no matter how bloody, to satisfy their lust for power.

Students Said To Form Assassination Brigade
HK201251 Quezon City GMA-7 Radio Television
Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 20 Apr 88

[Text] Subversive groups in Metro Manila have allegedly organized a new assassination brigade. According to the Western Police District, the (Rene Posos) brigade is composed of radical students believed to have killed Far Eastern University security guard Ogberto Moran.

Insurgency-Related Incidents Said Decreasing
HK160301 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company
in English 2300 GMT 15 Apr 88

[Text] Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa said the military has now gained the upper hand in its 20 year old battle against communist insurgency. He said the number of insurgency related incidents has dropped drastically in the past three and a half months from a daily average of 12 incidents in January, 11 in February, 8 in March and 5 in the first two weeks of April. De Villa attributed this to the military's mailed fist policy against insurgents. He said the soldiers have taken the offensive, attacking every known rebel hideout in the countryside.

Murders May Be Part of Wave of NPA Violence
HK201215 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog
1000 GMT 20 Apr 88

[Text] The Capital Regional Command (Capcom) is looking into various angles in the murders of Navy Commander Vicente Delfin, Navy trainee Anselmo

Daulong, and business executive Douglas Uytengsu yesterday. It is studying the possibility that the latest killings were related to a new wave of violence instigated by the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA following the arrest of their top leaders.

Reports claimed that officials and members of the CPP-NPA have differences following the arrest of their leaders and the confiscation of their bank accounts.

Capcom noted that the modus operandi in yesterday's killings resembled that of the sparrow units.

Buscayno Says CPP Should Reassess Strategy
HK201001 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
INQUIRER in English 20 Apr 88 pp 1,6

[By R. de Guzman]

[Text] The former chief of the New People's Army yesterday said the recent capture of top communist leaders in Metro Manila should prompt the rebel movement to reassess its strategy and tactics.

Bernabe Buscayno, a.k.a. Kumander [Commander] Dante, said that while the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] "can easily replace" its captured leaders, the military's seizure of several CPP plans and programs will set back the rebels' timetable.

"This will somewhat contribute to the CPP's downfall," the 41-year-old Buscayno told the INQUIRER in a Quezon City restaurant yesterday morning.

The former rebel leader admitted he has assumed a "low profile" since he was waylaid and nearly killed in a still-unsolved ambush last June.

The brief chance interview was the first he gave since he left Manila late last year to help set up farmer cooperatives in his home province of Tarlac.

On Dec. 26, 1968, Buscayno and several radical intellectuals led by Jose Ma. Sison, formed the CPP and three months later, its military arm, the NPA. He was captured in 1976 and released 10 years later when President Aquino assumed power. Buscayno said the military will likely gain "valuable information" from the documents, computer diskettes, and bank books seized during raids on two rebel hideouts in Metro Manila. Captured were NPA chief Romulo Kintanar, CPP secretary general Rafael Baylosis and four other rebel leaders.

Buscayno said he doesn't know what information the military got. "Pero wala akong duda na ang mga nahuli ay agad papalitan [But I have no doubt that those arrested will be replaced immediately]" he added.

Buscayno said there was less support for the rebels since the communist-led National Democratic Front broke off peace talks with the Aquino Administration after a month-long ceasefire.

Buscayno said he believes there is need for the CPP to "re-evaluate its strategy and tactics in the light of changing conditions in the countryside."

"A number of mistakes were committed, like challenging the right of President Aquino to govern. But the worst thing they have done is to continue with these Sparrow killings. Salungat sa palagay ng masa at hindi kritikal na binasa ang obhetibong kalagayang umfiral [This is contrary to public sentiments and does not critically read the prevailing objective conditions]. I think that was the CPP's worst political blunder," he said.

His criticism of rebel actions earned him the ire of his former comrades. In rebel circles, Buscayno is described as a queso de bola [edam cheese]. "Red on the outside, yellow on the inside," an activist once said of his politics.

The former rebel—whose failed Senate candidacy last February was backed by Dona Amora Aquino, the President's mother-in-law—said he believes the CPP's main fault is its failure to accept the reality of an "increasing capitalist mode of production in the countryside."

C. binary share tenants before have now became farm workers, lease holders, amortizers, and even small- and medium-scale capitalist farmers, he said.

"Wala na ang extreme conditions nuong panahon ni Marcos na siyang nag tulak sa marami upang lumungo sa kanayunan [The extreme conditions which pushed many to poverty in the countryside no longer exist]," he said.

In the latest issue of ANG BAYAN [THE NATION], the official CPP organ, party leaders called for "bigger military drives," of expanded battalion-size formations. The CPP also said a general workers' strike now seemed possible.

NPA Rebels Said Killed in Agusan Clash
HK201335 Manila THE MANILA BULLETIN
in English 20 Apr 88 p 8

[By Mike Crismundo]

[Text] Butuan City—At least eight communist guerrillas were believed killed and scores were believed wounded when a detachment of the Alpha Company of the Army's 30th Infantry Battalion foiled a predawn attack by some 100 New People's Army (NPA) rebels yesterday in barangay Bugso some 10 kilometers from here.

Sketchy reports received yesterday after noon said that the attack began at 2 a.m. and ended at almost daybreak with the Army unit holding on tenaciously to its position.

Lt. Col. Mauricio Santiago, commanding officer of the Army's 30th Infantry Battalion, in an official report to Col. Miguel Sol, commanding officer of the 2nd Infantry Brigade, and Col. Woodrow Estrella, deputy brigade commander, said that the rebels belonged to Front 21 of the sub-regional guerrilla unit reportedly headed by a certain "Commander Aliwas".

After realizing the futility of the attack, the NPA rebels withdrew. During their hasty withdrawal, the rebels left behind their firearms.

The report also said a nipa hut of the Army detachment was put to torch by the fleeing rebels.

Colonel Santiago, his intelligence officer Capt. Cardino, and 2nd Infantry Brigade operation chief Capt. Ben Clarito flew to Alpha detachment to plan out an all-out offensive against the fleeing rebels.

Ex-Councillor Slain By 4 Rebels 14 April
HK160921 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog
0900 GMT 16 Apr 88

[Text] A former councillor of Orion, Bataan was shot and killed by four communist rebels last Thursday night. According to reports received at Camp Olivas, Pampanga, the victim, former Councillor Elena Valenzuela, 40 years old, was resting in her house when four NPA suddenly barged into the house and shot her in front of her husband and children. The rebels who were clad in fatigue uniforms and blue jeans escaped immediately towards the mountains.

Meanwhile, government troops attacked a communications center in Valenzuela last Thursday. A female NPA member was arrested and various equipment and subversive documents were confiscated.

Rebel Plot To Attack Police Station Suspected
HK180257 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company
in English 2300 GMT 17 Apr 88

[Text] Communist NPA guerrillas burned down a bridge in Barbaza, Antique, last Thursday, virtually isolating the northern part of the province from the capital town of San Jose. According to Antique provincial commander Colonel Jovencio Gomora, the burning of the Balanas bridge could be part of a rebel plot to attack the Barbaza police station in retaliation for the death of a rebel during a recent military operation in that town. By destroying the bridge, the rebels obviously hope to prevent government troops from reinforcing the town's policemen.

Troops Clash With Suspected NPA Rebels
HK181021 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0700 GMT 18 Apr 88

[Text] An encounter between government troopers and suspected NPA rebels occurred this morning in Trece Martirez, Casiguran, Sorsogon. According to the information obtained, the group of armed men suspected to be NPA rebels were manning a checkpoint near the junction area leading to Trece Martirez when they were spotted by the military, and a firefight ensued. No one was reported killed in the clash. However, witnesses said that a civilian, who was not identified, was allegedly hurt by a grenade explosion.

MNLF Rebels Killed In Troops Encounter
BK201100 Quezon City RPN 9 Television Network
in English 1000 GMT 20 Apr 88

[Text] Ten MNLF [Moro National Liberation Front] members were killed and an undetermined number were wounded during a fire-fight with government forces at Barangay Banisolon in Tangkal in Lara Del Norte. This report from Gamy Biyon, RPN news correspondent in Cayan De Oro.

[Begin Biyon recording] Fort Ivy Philippines Army Camp Civil Relations Commander Major Bart Bagaris identified the wounded soldier as Sergeant Theodoro Igot who is now confined at the Philippines Army Hospital here in Cayan De Oro while the dead bodies of the MNLF were still unidentified. According to Major Bagaris the fire-fight came after an ambush staged by around 300 MNLF members against a team of the Bravo Company of 36th Infantry Battalion of the Philippines Army under 2nd Lieutenant Bray who at the time of the ambush were riding on an armored six by six army truck on the way to their new command post at Palaohil Tangkal Lara Del Norte. From Newswatch Gamy Biyon, Cayan De Oro. [End recording]

Meanwhile, two communist rebels were killed in an encounter with a government patrol at Sitiotayaman in Cayan Negros Oriental. Killed were Hosil Vilmas and Eusebio Caranyhan. The soldiers were checking the presence of a 15-man armed group when they ran into rebel fire.

MNLF Takes Eight Workers Hostage in Davao
HK201227 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0700 GMT 20 Apr 88

[Text] Eight workers of CPII [expansion unknown] have been taken hostage. The abductors are asking for P3,000 ransom for the freedom of the hostages. According to the report by Recom [Regional Command] 11, about 50 armed men, believed to be MNLF-Bangsa Moro Army members, took the workers hostage. The abductors also took a grader, a [word indistinct] loader, a dump truck, two tractors, and two ICOM [expansion unknown] radio units, all belonging to CPII at Sitio Tilasan, Barangay

Pinatagan, Banaybanay, Davao Oriental. Sitio Tilasan is 20 km from the national highway. The incident occurred around 1900 last Sunday. The abductors threatened not to free the hostages if the ransom they were demanding was not paid. They also threatened to burn the machinery belonging to CPII.

Chief Calls For Peaceful Solution In Mindanao
HK180833 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0700 GMT 18 Apr 88

[Text] Southern Command chief Brigadier General Miguel Cananando called on rebels to adopt peaceful means and stop the use of violence in resolving the crisis in Mindanao. Speaking in front of 3,000 Christians and Muslims, Cananando said the Moro rebels can prove their leadership qualities only through peaceful means. According to Cananando, if the rebels claim to be true representatives of the people, then they should take part in the democratic process. While there are rebels who believe in power coming out of the barrel of the gun, there are those who believe in a pacific solution of the Mindanao problem.

Agrarian Reform Group Mounts Campaign
HK181231 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 18 Apr 88 p 6

[Text] The country's farmers will bring their agrarian reform agenda to the countryside this week via two caravans coming from northern and southern points in Luzon. After three days on the road, the caravans will arrive in Metro Manila where a march-rally will be held on April 21.

The unique propaganda campaign is being mounted by the Congress for a People's Agrarian Reform (CPAR) composed of 12 farmers, peasants, fishermen and women's organizations with a combined membership of up to 1.5 million nationwide.

Up to now, the CPAR has confined its educational and propaganda activities to Metro Manila where the legislators have been tackling the issue of land reform since Congress was convened last July. With the caravans, CPAR board member Rafael Mariano said, the organization hopes to widen the support for CPAR and its 11-point agrarian reform agenda.

The activity is also aimed at uniting the peasants and advocates of agrarian reform in a "major expression of support" for a genuine land reform program.

The CPAR agenda advocates among other things, the principle of "land to the tiller" and therefore the abolition of absentee landownership; coverage of all agricultural lands and all types of direct producers; graduated compensation to landowners depending on farm size and mode of acquisition; and the application of previous land rentals and uncompensated farm labor to the payment of lands acquired by farmer beneficiaries.

The two bills passed by the Senate and the House of Representatives, the CPAR said, fall short of the principles upheld by CPAR."

The Agrarian Reform Express will kick off today from Ilagan, Isabela in the north and Irosin, Sorsogon in the south. Two buses each caravan carrying agrarian reform campaigners and propaganda materials will stage rallies, motorcade and whistlestops as they motor to Manila.

Farmer leader Oscar Castillo of the Pambansang Kilusan ng mga Samahang Magsasaka [national movement of farmers' associations] (Pakisama), coordinator of the southern caravan, said that Rep. Bonifacio Gillego will be at Irosin to see off the CPAR campaigners at 8 a.m. today.

The southern caravan will stopover in Legazpi and Ligao in Albay; Naga City in Camarines Sur; Lopez, Gumaca, Pagbilao and Lucena in Quezon; and San Pablo, Calamba and Binan in Laguna, before reaching Ugarte Field in Makati on Thursday morning.

North Caravan coordinator Rafael Mariano of Kilusang Magbubukid ng Pilipinas [Peasant's Movement of the Philippines] (KMP) said that from Ilagan, Isabela, the motorcade will go through Cabanatuan, Sta. Rosa and Zaragoza in Nueva Ecija, Tarlac, Tarlac; Angeles and San Fernando in Pampanga; Malolos and Bulacan, Bulacan and Valenzuela. The caravan is expected to reach the Bonifacio Monument in Caloocan before 8 a.m. Thursday.

The two groups will meet in front of the Senate building in Manila before noon to present to Senate President Jovito Salonga a document containing one million signatures of citizens supporting CPAR's agrarian reform program.

Chief Justice Teehankee Retires, Yap Appointed
HK181421 Quezon City GMA-7 Radio Television
Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 18 Apr 88

[Text] Justice Pedro Yap has been appointed chief justice of the Supreme Court following the retirement of Chief Justice Claudio Teehankee. Justice Yap, one of the senior justices of the Supreme Court, is due to take his oath of office tomorrow. Justice Yap will serve as chief justice until June, when he retires at the age of 80. Aside from Yap, two more justices were recommended by the Bar Council to replace Chief Justice Teehankee. They are Justices Marcelo Fernan and Andres (Narvasa). According to the new chief justice, he will push through with reforms in the Supreme Court which the ex-chief justice has started.

Column Views Government Survey, Ratings
HK151301 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
INQUIRER in English 15 Apr 88 p 4

["The Breakfast Table" column by Adrian E. Cristobal:
"Rating and Performance"]

[Text] The refreshing thing about the presidential press secretary is his wide-eyed view of the world as seen from Malacanang.

'It's stunning,' he said, that 76 percent of Filipinos—according to a survey of 2000 respondents—favor the exercise of emergency powers—including the declaration of martial law—should Government deem that the peace and order situation has 'seriously deteriorated.'

If we didn't know what he was driving at, we would mistakenly say that the press secretary was disappointed, for the Constitution explicitly states that the President may declare martial law when the public safety requires it. That being so, 90 percent or more Filipinos should have said yes, if only because the Constitution says so.

The question, in the first place, is tautological, that is to say, it is actually an answer. It's like asking, 'Are you for martial law when and if it is absolutely necessary?' Or will you accept surgery if the surgeon says that it's the only cure and you want to be cured?

Another 'stunning' thing about the Malacanang-released survey is that 64 percent disapproved of the return of Marcos politicians. This is interesting because there won't be any elections until 1992, and the Administration was not contemplating any appointments of Marcos politicians last March. Perhaps, the question was related to the return of President Marcos, which must have motivated the question. But, of course, it might have been a thinly veiled question about Senator Juan Ponce Enrile. Or was it to justify the congressional elections, although the question was the last local elections, which, of course, was 'fair.'

On the other hand, President Aquino's obvious popularity—77 percent approval rating (77, does it ring a bell?)—sits uncomfortably with only 7 percent perception of government effectiveness in handling the country's problems, with 34 percent considering it 'somewhat ineffective' and 46 percent 'somewhat effective.' Somewhat, as experienced pollsters know, is a concession to Filipino politeness towards strangers who may be government agents. It will be indeed tragic for the Administration if it believed these particular results.

What it should attend to is the 7 percent approval rating for the CPP-NPA and 16 percent the KMPU, which might have been lumped with the TUCP [Trade Union Congress of the Philippines], or vice-versa. It's important to know how the questions were framed because they could be misleading; also the character of the sample, for it would be disturbing if it were the middle-class which

approved of the CPP-NPA by 7 percent. (This is a cue for the press secretary to release the entire survey for public perusal, if it would not constitute a 'clear and present danger.')

Surveys are useful tools in a mass consumer society. Business is serious about business. Political surveys are useful too—in mature political societies where pollsters are independent and make money on the basis of their accuracy. In others, surveys are commissioned by governments.

This does not mean that government-sponsored (directly or indirectly) surveys are necessarily suspect, for this writer's experience in some surveys in the past were accurate, except that they were not released if they were unfavorable to the government.

In any case, the usefulness of surveys depends on interpretation. Data are distorted by the wishes of the interpreters.

Although there's no reason to suppose that the survey results released by the press secretary lack credibility, our unsolicited advice is for the Administration not to confuse rating with performance.

Foreign Debt Payments Hit P21.2 Billion
HK150811 Manila BUSINESS STAR in English
14 Apr 88 p 8

[Text] The national government paid out the foreign currency equivalent of P21.2 billion to its foreign creditors last year, roughly double the P10.4-billion cash outflow in 1986, according to the latest data from the Central Bank. [CB]

Of this total debt service, some P12.4 billion was allotted for interest payments while P8.8 billion were for debt amortization, the CB said.

According to the CB, the government's debt payments were higher last year than in 1986 mainly because the government assumed the accounts of the Philippine National Bank (PNB) and the Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP) in December 1986.

More than 60 percent of the increase in its debt service last year was traced by the government to the interest and principal payments on the domestic and foreign liabilities of PNB and DBP.

CB sources said the delay in finalizing the rescheduling agreement on the country's commercial debt also had an impact on the final debt service figures last year. The lowered interest rates on the \$10.3-billion rescheduled debt will be entered into the books only this year, sources said.

The CB also reported that the total debt service of the national government last year—which included both domestic and foreign borrowings—amounted to P59.7 billion. This consisted of P36.9 billion for interest payment and P22.8 billion for debt amortization, or the principal payments.

In 1986, the total debt service was only P28.1 billion, of which P21.6 billion were for interest payments and P6.5 billion for debt amortization.

Based on the CB data, the P59.7-billion debt service in 1987 accounted for 41 percent of the total cash disbursements of the national government in 1987. In 1986, the percentage of total debt service to total government disbursements was only 24 percent.

CB sources said this indicates that the government became a heavy debtor, both to domestic and foreign sources, in the past year. Total national government disbursements in 1987 were P145.5 billion compared to P116.9 billion in 1986.

Debt service is the sum of debt amortization and interest payments.

On the domestic side, P38.5 billion or 64.5 percent of the total debt service represented the payment of interest and principal on domestic borrowings. The bulk of these payments went to interest, of which P14.4 billion was due on issues of Treasury bills.

Flotation of securities was the national government's main source of borrowings during the year, part of the proceeds of which were deposited with the CB to support the bank's open market operations.

Under this arrangement, the CB compensates the national government for the cost of generating the deposits by paying the government's fixed-term deposits at the same rate as T-bills of equivalent maturity auctioned during the week.

In 1987, the national government earned P1.8 billion in interest on its demand and fixed-term peso deposits with the CB.

New Form of IMF Credit Facility Considered
HK181239 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English
18 Apr 88 p 3

[Text] Government is considering the availment from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) of another form of credit facility, after its current IMF standby lapses in August, sources at the Central Bank [CB] told BUSINESS WORLD Friday.

Availment of the new IMF credit facility would furnish Government budgetary support, in the light of balance of payments (BOP) imbalances which characterize economies pursuing growth-oriented policies, the CB sources said.

By introducing fresh money into the economy, the new facility would also reduce the projected financing gap resulting from principal and interest payments the country will make on its \$27.8 billion foreign debt.

With debt service payments estimated to take up 46 percent of the National Government's budget, Government will have to tap new money to keep the country on the average 6.2 percent annual growth course it has charted till 1992.

Estimates vary as to the size of this financing gap, though Economic Planning Secretary Solita C. Monsod projects it at \$7.8 billion over the next six years.

Thus, aside from its intention to reduce the outflow of resources by reopening debt restructuring talks with foreign creditors, Government will solicit new money at cheapest cost from multilateral, bilateral, or commercial sources.

If it asks for a new IMF credit facility, Government will most likely request for an extended fund facility (EFF), said a CB official. Primarily aimed at giving budgetary support to countries with BOP problems, the EFF allows the country to avail of a larger amount of funds from the IMF at less cost and at longer maturities, the CB official explained.

"This would still be needed since we have a BOP problem that may get worse before it gets better," said the CB official. He explained that the country would have to increase imports of capital goods and equipment to expand and diversify its production base. Given the present state of export and import-competing industries, export receipts in the medium term may be outstripped by import payments. More stringent IMF documents reveal that economic reform programs supported by EFF accords usually cover a three-year period, though this may be extendible upon request. However, availment of the EFF would require Government to submit to stricter reform programs covering a wider range of policies than programs tied to ordinary standby credit arrangements.

Polices under EFF-backed programs cover the increase in the supply of available resources and their more efficient use, and management of demand for goods and services.

Drawdowns from the fund are phased over the life of the EFF backed program, with payments made in 12 semi-annual equal installments, starting four and a half years, and finishing ten years after the corresponding draw-downs.

Currently, the country has \$507-million IMF standby credit facility set to expire on Aug. 22, of which, it has drawn \$409 million under a letter of policy intentions submitted to the IMF last Jan. 29. Government is committed to maintain the economy at 6 percent growth. On the other hand, it pledged to keep inflation below single-digit levels, while keeping the external position "viable."

Thailand

Defense Minister on Gen Chawalit's Future *BK200754 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1300 GMT 19 Apr 88*

[Text] Regarding reports about the intention of General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, acting supreme commander and Army commander, to resign before retirement age—which led some MP's and labor groups to urge blocking Gen Chawalit's resignation plan—Defense Minister Air Chief Marshal Phaniang Kantarat has said that if Gen Chawalit should resign, he could be appointed to a fitting post—the minister of defense.

[Begin Phaniang recording] It is up to the Army commander to decide what he wants to do. I think by the time the issue reaches (?me) it will be too late, and it [blocking the resignation] probably will not work. An MP wrote asking me to block the Army commander's resignation letter. Correspondents asked me the other day and I replied that there had been no such request, but I later found the request in a letter on my desk when I went to my office.

[Unidentified correspondent] Will his resignation affect the Armed Forces extensively?

[Phaniang] There will be some effects because a new commander may adopt his own policies, different from the previous commander's. This is normal when there is a change in senior positions.

[Correspondent] Where should Gen Chawalit go if he retires?

[Phaniang] I think the best political post for him is my post.

[Second unidentified correspondent] How many people have written to you opposing his resignation?

[Phaniang] Only one letter—from an MP—reached me.

[First correspondent] How about the Army?

[Phaniang] The Army will not do it, because the Army commander has affirmed that he will resign.

[Second correspondent] Is it too late to block his resignation once his resignation letter reaches you?

[Phaniang] As far as my authority is concerned it can still be done, but there would have to be consultations.

[First correspondent] What has the prime minister said on the matter?

[Phaniang] I don't know. I have not consulted him on this matter.

[First correspondent] When will such a consultation take place?

[Phaniang] Once there is a request to resign.

[First correspondent] You said a resignation letter has not reached you?

[Phaniang] A letter may come or may not come. Let us wait until it reaches me first. [end recording]

Downplays Border Tension

*BK200221 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
20 Apr 88 p 4*

[Excerpts] Defense Minister Phaniang Kantarat said yesterday he does not think Saturday's clash between Thai and Laotian troops will escalate into a major conflict.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Phaniang said Thailand does not regard the clash in Chiang Khan District of Loei as a "serious incident" but a "personal conflict." [passage omitted].

In another development, Thai intelligence officials disclosed yesterday that a group of Laotian village militiamen have secretly erected border posts two kilometers inside Mae Charim District of Nan.

The border posts have been erected at Ban Nam Pangnam in Tambon Mae Charim by about 24 Laotians who had crossed into Thailand at least twice since the beginning of this month.

The group led by Lt Siangpan Khambounsai reportedly crossed into Thailand on April 6 and April 16 to set up the concrete posts with the help of Laotian villagers from Ban Na Ven, Ban Nam Song in Sayaboury Province.

The sources said that senior government officials have been informed about the incident and are considering what action to take.

The sources said that Laotian border authorities might try to set up posts along the entire Lao border with Nan this month. [passage omitted]

Muslim Situation, No-Confidence Motion Viewed
BK170356 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
17 Apr 88 p 3

[From the "Inprint" column]

[Text] Outside Elements Stirring Up Trouble [subhead]

Authorities have expressed concern that Thai Muslims are being influenced by Islamic groups in the Middle East, especially those advocating violence, LAK THAI reports.

Thai Muslims, as a consequence of pilgrims going to the Middle East, have been particularly influenced by Shi'ites who advocate violence or revolution as a way of propagating their religion, the weekly says.

The province of Yala, notably the Teachers' Training College there, has become an important state for the "new thinking" of Thai Muslims, it points out.

Students at the college in 1985 appealed for exemption from the Wai Khru ceremony, saying it was against their religious beliefs. In December last year there was an extended protest when college authorities rejected a call for female students to be allowed to wear their hijab dress.

The call for hijab dress is "merely one method being used by the southern separatists in order to create conditions of chaos that would lead to their ultimate goal of revolution," LAK THAI quotes a high-ranking military source as saying.

Foreign elements were behind the Yala protest which was hoped would spread to other Muslim-predominant provinces in the South and eventually lead to riots, the weekly cites a fourth Army source as saying.

The plans were obstructed but the groups behind it form part of a large separatist movement which seeks autonomy for five southern provinces of Songkhla, Pattani, Yala, Narathiwat and Satun, it adds.

The movement was set up on November 16, 1985 under the name of "Mujahideen Pattani". Based in the village of Punyee in Kuala Lumpur, Pattani, it has as its president Haji Abdulrahman Kortae and secretary-general Ma-Abdul Min Abdulrahman, it says.

The Government however has had no definite policy on the matter, the weekly notes. A Muslim teacher in 1984 failed to pass her probation period at Sinlapakon University because authorities did not allow her to wear hijab.

But later in the same year, as a compromise solution, one out of 30 students at Songkhlankharin University, Pattani was allowed to wear the Muslim veil to her graduation ceremony.

In a more recent case, the director of the Sungai Golok Hospital in Narathiwat had to request a transfer after a Muslim pharmacist was allowed to wear hijab, the weekly notes.

The pharmacist in this case had been helped by members of Parliament joined in the "Unity Group" which in 1986 obtained approval for a review of policy from Interior Minister Prachuap Suntharangkun.

The group has caused some concern to authorities in the region as members have supported Muslim authorities all along, it says.

"The influence of Islamic thought from the Middle East is growing daily ... so much that we cannot help being concerned because the group that is influential at present advocates use of violence," the weekly quotes a security source as pointing out.

A Parting of the Ways? [subhead]

Relations between Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and Army Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut grow more distant as time approaches Parliament's no-confidence debate and Gen Chawalit's retirement, three weeklies observe.

The Opposition has said it would submit the censure motion in May, at about the same time the army chief is to tender his resignation and the Prime Minister prepares to leave for visits to the Soviet Union, Hungary and Finland, LAK THAI notes.

The alleged cooling of relations between the Prime Minister and the army chief has to be seen in the context of the increasing influence of "little prime minister" at Government House.

The Secretary-General to the Prime Minister Prasong Sunsiri, alleged to be behind several important projects, was given more to command with the recent decision to transfer coordination of the Green Northeast project from the Army to the National Rural Development Committee, LAK THAI points out.

Prachakon Thai Party leader Samak Suntharawet said the transfer showed that Prime Minister Prem had discarded the Chawalit "card" and this was why "the political situation has grown ripe", SU ANAKHOT reports.

KHAO PHISSET says Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong, in defending Gen Chawalit's role in the Green Northeast project, effectively swiped at Squadron Leader Prasong when he said "some people are trying to destroy my boss."

Gen Sunthon is a "close friend and subordinate" of the army chief, it adds.

Besides criticism of the Green Northeast project, the army chief generally feels "hurt" with all the tension that has come up between him and the Prime Minister because he believes that he has done everything "in true sincerity to his boss (the Prime Minister)," LAK THAI says.

For instance, he was unhappy with the reception the Prime Minister gave him during the birthday party he recently hosted for Interior Minister Prachuap Suntharangkun, it notes.

The Prime Minister seemed to have changed in his manner of greeting and speech, indicating that he was "not pleased with something," it quotes an aide to Gen Chawalit as saying.

The disappointments of Gen Chawalit, according to LAK THAI, is reflected in the Army's inaction over the Opposition's no-confidence move. Both Gen Chawalit and Gen Sunthon are trying to "let it be seen whether the close aide in Government House, on his own, can obstruct opposition forces," it quotes sources as saying.

Meanwhile, supporters of Gen Chawalit are urging him to delay his resignation until September when there is expected to be more "heat" in Parliament and hence more demand for the entry of someone "neutral" like him, SU ANAKHOT says.

Support for Opposition [subhead]

The Army has given the green light for the Opposition to launch a no-confidence motion against the Government as politicians close to Army Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut raise their voices, KHAO PHISSET reports.

Chawarin Latsaksiri (Chat Thai-Rat Buri) set a fuse by denouncing the finance minister for the April 4, 1984 lifeboat scheme to save 25 ailing finance companies.

Dr Athit Urairat, whose relations with Gen Chawalit have become increasingly close, had his appointment as secretary-general of the Community Action Party announced just as the Opposition began its no-confidence move.

Phrom Bunyarit (Democrat-Phatthalung), known to be linked, through various projects, with soldiers loyal to Gen Chawalit, has declared that he would put his signature to the motion regardless of his party stand.

On top of these developments, one opposition party leader recently told the weekly "the people in green have given a definite green light ... we are to meet again after Songkran to determine our cooperation."

The situation is a far cry from last year when Gen Chawalit, with the assistance of Armed Forces Chief-of-Staff Gen Sunthorn Khonosomphong, intervened and succeeded to obtain the withdrawal of enough signatures to bring about the collapse of the no-confidence motion, LAK THAI recalls.

The two generals did so because they knew that "their boss" would not be able to face a general debate and therefore thought it better to prevent its taking place.

The Opposition, which needs at least 70 signatures to launch a no-confidence debate, has repeatedly expressed confidence in its ability to muster this much support.

Its success, KHAO PHISSET stresses, depends on the military "especially the 19 votes held by Tamchai Khamphato" (secretary-general of the United Democratic Party) which will show whether or not the military will co-operate, it adds.

In the meantime, charges of vote-buying abound and former Prime Minister Khukrit Pramot raises the possibility that it may well be a "secret" debate because the motion involves the Prime Minister.

Footnote:

Former Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarote is being spoken of as the man most suitable to occupy the Prime Minister's seat should it become empty in the event of crisis, LAK THAI reports.

Gen Sitthi is a favourite because democracy is expected to survive under his rule whereas chaos is feared if others in the running come up. They include Army Chief Chawalit Yongchaiyut, City Governor Chamlong Simuang and Former Supreme Commander Athit Kamlang-ek.

Academics Criticize Proposed Copyright Law BK180211 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 Apr 88 p 3

[Text] The Government has bowed to United States pressure at Thailand's expense by pushing the Copyright Amendment Bill, a group of academics said yesterday.

The Intellectual Property Study Project, under Chulalongkorn University's Social Research Institute, said article 42 of the bill will give the U.S. protection under its own law as well as the Berne Convention, of which it is not a member.

Earlier drafts proposing protection for the U.S. as afforded by the Berne Convention were replaced by the present draft, which has been submitted to parliament for its second and final readings.

The academics said the House committee scrutinising the amendment had "given the Government power to acquiesce to the pressure of another state to accept their definition of rights under their copyright law, without any rules or mechanism to protect the right of the Siamese people".

In addition, the bill did not specifically mention that protection did not extend to computer software—a proposal that was also made under earlier drafts.

No countries which have amended their copyright law to accommodate the U.S. have not also sought to tighten their own laws, involving software, to protect their own interests.

By passing the question of software to the courts, the Government has shed its responsibilities and failed to give the courts regulatory directives as guidelines, said the academics.

This failed to assure Thai interests and created dissatisfaction among all parties.

Warning that the U.S. will not be satisfied with the copyright law, they said the U.S. trade representative in Washington has recently demanded immediate changes also to the patent law, specifically on pharmaceuticals.

Some Government figures had foolishly believed the U.S. would not lift Thailand's GSP [Generalized System of Preferences] privileges.

Singapore thought so and amended its copyright law conceding to U.S. demands only to have their GSP revoked soon afterwards.

The postponement of GSP considerations to December 15 was carried out to give the U.S. more bargaining power.

The academics said the House still has time to send the bill back to the committee, "which, we hope, will consist of members who truly understand the implications and shall act in such a way that the rationality of the right under the bill will prevail not only for foreign entities but also for the Siamese people, whom they are supposed to represent".

Security Increased at U.S., Iranian Embassies
BK200111 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
20 Apr 88 p 1

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has a contingency plan to evacuate Thai Embassy staff, their families and Thai workers in Tehran should the Iran-Iraq war escalate, Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan said yesterday.

Families of embassy employees will be the first to be evacuated followed by workers and embassy staff, Mr Praphat said.

If the embassy in Tehran is closed, one would be opened in Ankara, Turkey, he said.

An embassy official was slightly wounded by flying glass after a rocket exploded in front of the embassy on Saturday.

Meanwhile Special Branch Police have beefed up security at both the Iranian and American embassies in Bangkok following Monday's clashes in the Persian Gulf.

Official Says No Resettlement for Boat People
BK170412 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
17 Apr 88 p 1

[Text] Boat people arriving in Thailand will be banned from resettlement in third countries, National Security Council [NSC] secretary-general Suwit Sutthanukun said yesterday.

"They are not refugees but illegal immigrants who are not entitled to resettlement," he said.

The NSC chief reiterated Thailand's tough policy on boat people when asked to comment on a call from members of the European Parliament for the country to end its "dissuasive" policy and continue granting asylum to Vietnamese boat people.

"They will be given no chance to go to third countries because we regard them as illegal immigrants," he said.

The policy is intended to end the influx of boat people arriving in Thailand, he said.

He said Vietnamese refugees should look instead to the Orderly Departure Programme (ODP) for resettlement.

Mr Suwit said the NSC plans to evacuate 2,000 boat people in Kamphut of Chanthaburi province to Site 2 in Prachinburi. So far 200 have been moved there, he said.

"We're only waiting for completion of the construction of shelters which can house up to 8,000 boat people at Site 2," Mr Suwit said.

He said living conditions at Site 2 in Ta Phraya would be similar to those in all other refugee camps.

The NSC chief noted that since the government's crack-down, arrivals of boat people have dropped sharply.

"But it hasn't ceased completely. They continue to come but at a lower rate," he said.

Touching on the acceptance rate of refugees by third countries, he said the United States has not kept to its agreed quotas.

"The number it receives is still not many," he said.

As for European countries, Mr Suwit said "the number received is very few".

U.S. Assertions Criticized

BK201012 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai
19 Apr 88 p 9

[Article by General Sitthi Chirarot (retired): "Vietnamese Refugee Problem: Is Not Over"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] I thought the issue involving Vietnamese refugees who came to Thailand from Vietnam by boat and overland across Cambodia had ended, but reports in the 9 and 10 April press show that this is not the case. [passage omitted]

I thought the issue was over because the U.S. ambassador, members of the diplomatic corps, UN High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] officials, and Thai officials concerned often visited Trat Province to inspect the refugee situation and reported nothing new, just the same old stories. Thai officials were left to try to solve the refugee problem, as it occurred, by themselves.

The prime minister also inspected the situation and did not express concern, indicating to an extent that Thailand could handle and remedy the situation.

However, out of the blue, a U.S. State Department spokeswoman said the U.S. Government and the international community opposed any policy which jeopardized place of first asylum for refugees and that the Thai Government was informed accordingly.

Instead of warning the Vietnamese Government to discourage the departure of its people, Thailand, a recipient country, received a warning. Never mind what Thailand's intentions were, it is the intention of the superpower that matters. Concerning that superpower, we do not want to use the word "meddling," but there is a better word which is easier to understand; it is "selfish."

The spokeswoman continued that because of the Thai refusal for permission to land, many refugees died because their boats capsized or were attacked by Thai boats. She said reports showed that in February nearly 100 died and the number was increasing.

She spoke as if she or the reporter saw it all with their own eyes. Either that or she completely trusted the report whose fabricator had certain ulterior motives. It is possible that there are fools who really believe that Americans do not lie and do not know how to lie.

With arrivals of refugees on its Eastern coast declining, Thailand continued to push refugees away from its southern coast.

The spokeswoman continued to deliberately accuse Thailand about an action which has been going on in Thailand's southern provinces for some time, to the extent that Thailand was able to close its refugee camps in the South. We want to let her know that Thailand has the complete right to do what it wishes on its coasts, because they are not subject to the extraterritorial rights of any country.

At least 250 refugee boats were moored near two Thai refugee camps. (She must be going insane.)

However, a day later the UNHCR issued a denial, saying there was no way it could tell how many people died at sea, and added that it would be irresponsible to even guess at an exact figure.

I wonder if someone now has a bad taste in his or her mouth. [passage omitted]

Drought Causes Vietnam To Buy Thai Rice

BK191116 Bangkok THE NATION in English
19 Apr 88 p 14

[Excerpt] Vietnam last week placed orders for 30,000 tons of Thai broken rice with three exporters through French brokers, at an FOB price of US\$215 per ton, according to trading sources.

The orders are equally split to 10,000 tons for each of the three exporters, namely Sun Hau Seng, Hong Yai Seng and Metropolitan Rice. French brokers, IPI Trade and Recofi, got the deal under a counter trade agreement with Vietnam, currently reeling from a severe shortage of hard currencies.

Sources said, Vietnam has a very strong demand for rice at the moment due to drought and this will lead to higher prices for Thai rice, especially broken rice here. However, the price of 100 percent Thai rice remains stable on the domestic market since exports are not significant yet. A picul sells at about 420 baht in Bangkok. [passage omitted]

Vietnam

Radio Explains MIA, Amerasian Issue

BK201250 Hanoi International Service in English
1000 GMT 20 Apr 88

[From weekly feature "Thanks for Listening and Writing on the Voice of Vietnam"]

[Excerpt] Our first call today goes to Mr (Larson Carl) of England to whom we promised to answer a question concerning Americans missing in action during the Vietnam war in this edition of "Thanks."

You know, the war ended 13 years ago. Yet, the question of Americans missing in action still remains to be solved along with other related humanitarian issues. So far, Vietnam has handed over the remains of 216 MIA's and information about 42 other MIA's whose remains have been determined to be no longer in existence.

Recently, on 13, 14, and 15 April, Vietnamese and U.S. specialists held their third meeting to continue settling the question of Amerasians in Vietnam. The Vietnamese side reaffirmed its consistent policy that the question of Amerasians is a humanitarian issue which should be settled as soon as possible. It also expressed its readiness to issue exit visas to all Amerasians and their relatives to go to the United States. [passage omitted]

Leaders Pay Homage to Slain PLO Official
BK200340 Hanoi VNA in English 1554 GMT
19 Apr 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 19—A delegation of the Communist Party and the Council of Ministers of the SRV led by Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the Party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, today laid a wreath at the Office of the PLO in Hanoi in memory of Abu Jihad, deputy commander-in-chief of the Palestinian Revolutionary Armed Forces, who had been assassinated recently.

The delegation included Lt. Gen. Nguyen Nam Khanh, member of the Party CC and deputy head of the General Political Department of the Vietnam People's Army; Phan Dinh Vinh, deputy head of the Party Central Committee's International Department, and Vu Xuan Ang, deputy foreign minister.

The delegation signed to the mourners' book with the inscription: "Profound grief to Comrade Abu Jihad, a staunch combatant of the Palestinian people's liberation cause and a close comrade-in-arms of the Vietnamese people. The Palestinian people's revolutionary struggle will certainly be crowned with total victory."

The same day, delegations of the party Central Committee's International Department, the Foreign Ministry, the Ministry of National Defence, the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity with the Palestinian People, the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front and other public offices and mass organizations came to the PLO Office to lay wreaths in memory of Abu Jihad.

Members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of international organizations in Hanoi also paid tribute to the deceased Palestinian leader.

The Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with other peoples, the Vietnam AAPSO [Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization] Committee, and the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with the Palestinian People have sent a joint message of

condolences over the assassination of Abu Jihad. The message expressed the Vietnamese people's strong indignation at and condemnation of this crime of the CIA-backed Zionists.

Government Welcomes Afghan Accord
BK191522 Hong Kong AFP in English 1441 GMT
19 Apr 88

[Text] Hanoi, April 19 (AFP)—Vietnam Tuesday welcomed the Geneva accord for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan but insisted on "the importance of carrying out the promises," official sources said here.

This was the first official comment by Vietnamese authorities since the accord was signed April 14, providing for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan within nine months, observers said.

"Vietnam welcomes the peaceful settlement of the Afghan problem based on a respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan as well as an end to all foreign interference," an official spokesman said.

While the accord was "not very important," he said, "what is most important is that the promises be carried out."

Hanoi has been careful not to draw a parallel with the situation in Cambodia, where Vietnamese troops backing the Hanoi-installed Phnom Penh regime are fighting a Beijing-backed resistance coalition of mainly Khmer forces.

Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev said in Bangkok last week that the Geneva settlement could serve as a model for the Cambodian problem.

Hanoi has said it will withdraw its estimated 140,000 troops from Cambodia by 1990.

Minister Receives Afghan Envoy
BK191634 Hanoi VNA in English 1538 GMT
19 Apr 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 19—Dinh Nho Liem, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and first deputy foreign minister, today received Afghan Ambassador to Vietnam Mohammad A. Azimi.

Deputy Foreign Minister Dinh Nho Liem exalted the major achievements, especially the results of the national reconciliation policy, obtained by the fraternal Afghan people in their struggle against the interference of imperialist and reactionary forces in order to defend the gains of the April Revolution. He affirmed the unswerving solidarity and support of the party, government and people of Vietnam to the Afghan people's national construction and defence.

Dinh Nho Liem affirmed Vietnam's position for a peaceful settlement of the Afghan issue on the basis of respect for Afghanistan's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and cessation of all foreign intervention. The signing of documents in Geneva for a political solution to the situation around Afghanistan has laid a legal basis for the cessation of the conflict and the restoration of peace, he said. The important thing now is to struggle for the execution of all commitments and against all sabotage in order to insure the Afghan people's right to self-determination and safeguard the results of the Afghan revolution, he stressed.

Dinh Nho Liem brought out Vietnam's just and goodwill stance in resolving its differences with China over the Truong Sa (Spratly) Archipelago through negotiations, and while waiting for the Chinese side to sit down to the negotiating table, the two sides will refrain from using force to solve the dispute and avoid all clashes so as not to worsen the situation.

Ambassador Azimi affirmed Afghanistan's support for the just stance and goodwill attitude of Vietnam in resolving its dispute with China through negotiations, and for Vietnam's national construction and defence of its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

On this occasion, First Deputy Foreign Minister Dinh Nho Liem and Ambassador Azimi exchanged views on a number of measures to enhance the friendship and promote the efficiency of the cooperation between the two countries on the basis of the Vietnam-Afghanistan Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed in Hanoi on December 28, 1987 by General Secretaries Nguyen Van Linh and Najibullah.

Further Reportage on Ceausescu Visit to Hanoi

Ceausescu Banquet Toast

AU191059 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
0856 GMT 19 Apr 88

["Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's Toast"—AGERPRES headline—at dinner given in his honor by Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, in Hanoi 18 April]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/4/1988—Dear Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh,

Dear comrades and friends,

On behalf of my wife and on my own behalf, I warmly thank for the hospitable reception and greetings we were extended.

I take this opportunity to give our warmest greetings and make our very best wishes to you, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, to all the comrades in the party and state leadership of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and to all Vietnamese people.

Our new visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is an expression of the friendly relations between our two parties and peoples. Our talks have led us to the conclusion that we have a great potential for a mutually advantageous cooperation in the economy, technology, science, culture and other fields of common interest.

We were greatly pleased with the Vietnamese people's concern and effort for socialist development under the party leadership, to put the conditions in place for an ever higher general living standard. Being your friends, we wish you full success in making the decisions of the Sixth Party Congress come true.

The Romanian people is fully engaged in the implementation of the resolutions of the Party's Thirteenth Congress and national conference. We concentrate our attention on the realization of comprehensive programmes of intensive growth and modernization of industry, agriculture and other branches of the national economy, as well as of advancement in science, education and culture.

In all we did and do we start from the idea that socialism is built with the people for the people, that the new system cannot be built otherwise than by developing revolutionary worker democracy and improving it all along. In the past twenty years we created and developed a broad socialist democratic system as part of which the working people, all the people take part—in their capacity as owners, producers and beneficiaries—in economic and social administration, in the carrying through of the country's development programmes. A new economic and financial mechanism was put to work in the seventies the basis of which increases the responsibilities of the units, of the working people for the implementation of the programmes, for an efficient and profitable economic activity.

We take further action to strengthen and improve the socialist—state and cooperative—property as the source of a rising national income, as well as to improve the administration of social life on the basis of the national plan. We have rationally distributed the national income into development and consumption, hence our strong industrial base, the development of the forces of production in the territory and the continuing improvement of the living standards of the working population, of the entire nation.

In all that activity our basic idea was and is that the communist party is the political force whose role is decisive in development.

Dear Comrades, the international situation continues to be rather serious and complex. Before our eyes the arms race, the nuclear one more particularly, goes on, military conflicts are growing in scope, the gap between poor and rich countries becomes wider and new forms of colonialist and neocolonialist domination are emerging.

Many political, economic and military problems have accumulated that call for radical changes in international thinking and action. The cardinal questions of our time is to stop the arms race and pass on to disarmament, nuclear disarmament above all, ensure the foremost right of peoples to liberty and independence, to life, to peace.

A complex disarmament programme should be initiated providing for a stepwise elimination of nuclear arms, an end to nuclear tests and the prevention of the militarization of space, the renunciation of chemical weapons and radical conventional arms cuts.

We in Europe take action for understandings apt to improve the relations among the states of the continent, to bring practical measures for disarmament, for a broad and unrestricted cooperation, and a durable security.

Furthermore, Romania takes firm action for the Balkans to become a zone of good neighbourliness and cooperation free of nuclear and chemical weapons, foreign troops and military bases, for a meeting to be called at the level of the region's heads of state and government.

As far as international relations are concerned, we support the firm observance of the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national sovereignty and independence, for the right of each people to choose its own development path free from outside interference. We are for the elimination of the threat and use of force in international relations. We take action for all conflicts and disputes between states to be solved only by political means, through negotiations. Greater efforts should be made for peaceful settlement in the Middle East, South-East Asia, Africa and elsewhere in the world. We think that an immediate end should be put to the Iran-Iraq war that causes so much damage and loss of life.

We touched in our talks on several international problems, including those of Indochina and Kampuchea. I am pleased to say that on the questions we discussed we generally come to common conclusions.

On Kampuchea our joint conclusion is that all should be done for a political solution, for national reconciliation and the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, for an end to all foreign interference in the domestic affairs, for the ensurance of an independent democratic, neutral and nonaligned Kampuchea, for the development of friendly and cooperative relations among all the countries of Indochina.

In consideration of the serious economic situation that affects all the peoples, especially the developing countries, we favour effective solutions to the underdevelopment problems, particularly to their foreign debt problem, and the establishment of a new world economic order.

We work actively for a growing role of the United Nations and other organisms in the international life, for the equal participation of all states, more particularly of the small and medium-sized, the developing and non-aligned nations, in the democratic settlement of all the problems on which the peace and progress of all peoples depends.

The Romanian Communist Party, Socialist Romania have been working for the growing solidarity and unity of all socialist countries. By firmly setting the relations among the socialist countries, among the communist and worker parties on the principles of full equality, independence, mutual regard and respect, on the noble principles and ideals of scientific socialism, we will help the growing might and prestige of the new system, and the building of a better and more just world.

It gives me great pleasure to say that also on this question we have come to the same conclusion, namely that we must work to strengthen the solidarity and unity of the socialist countries, of the communist and worker movement.

Once again saying that I trust our present visit to Vietnam to be just another contribution to the promotion, through joint efforts, of the friendship and cooperation between our two parties and peoples, to the cause of international peace and cooperation, I propose a toast:

- To the welfare and happiness of the Vietnamese people;
- To the continuing strengthening of the friendship and cooperation between our two parties, countries and peoples;
- To peace and cooperation worldwide;
- To the health of Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh;
- To the health of you all.

Joint Communiqué

BR191251 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 19 Apr 88

["Text" of Joint Vietnam-Romania Communiqué on Romanian President Ceausescu's Visit to Vietnam]

[Text] At the invitation of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam's [SRV] Council of State, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania [SRR], and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, officially visited the SRV from 17 to 19 April 1988.

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee and Comrade Vo Chi Cong, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV Council of State held official talks with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the SRV and Comrade

Elena Ceausescu. The talks took place in the spirit of respect for and understanding of each other, and the traditional relations of Vietnam-Romania friendship.

During the talks, Comrades Nguyen Van Linh and Nicolae Ceausescu informed each other of the situation of socialist construction in their respective countries, thoroughly examined Vietnam-Romania relations and the prospects for development of these relations, and, at the same time, effectively exchanged views on the paramount issues in the international life and of the world communist and workers movement.

The distinguished Romanian guests were warmly welcomed with special hospitality which manifested the friendly and respectful sentiments for each other between the two parties, countries, and peoples of Vietnam and Romania. In considering the development of relations between the CPV and RCP, and between the SRV and SRR, Comrades Nguyen Van Linh and Nicolae Ceausescu expressed their satisfaction at the constantly consolidating relations between the two parties and countries, and together resolved to expand and further strengthen the political, economic, and cultural relations, and other domains in the common interests of the two peoples of Vietnam and Romania, and for the common cause of international peace, understanding, and cooperation.

Both sides stressed the decisive role of various summit meetings and talks in opening new prospects aimed at developing bilateral cooperation and the cooperation of the two countries in the international arena. Comrades Nguyen Van Linh and Nicolae Ceausescu asserted the determination of the two countries to strengthen the bilateral relations and the relations of the two countries with all other countries on the basis of the principles of total equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual interests, relinquishment of use of force and threat of force, settlement of differences through negotiations, and the rights of each nation to free development and independence in conformity with its own will.

Both sides stressed the particular importance of economic relations aimed at broadly developing cooperation between the two countries. Based on the capacities of the two national economies of Vietnam and Romania, and on the priorities of socioeconomic development programs of the two countries, Comrades Nguyen Van Linh and Nicolae Ceausescu agreed to continually strengthen the trade and the development of economic cooperation in industry, agriculture, mining, and transportation as well as other domains of common interests.

With a view to exploiting and concretizing the existing capabilities, both sides agreed that all ministries, organizations, and economic enterprises of the two countries strengthen contacts and set forth practical measures

necessary for the accomplishment of economic cooperation for mutual interests. Both sides entrusted the Intergovernmental Committee for Economic and Technological Cooperation with exploiting all potentials for development and expanding bilateral cooperation in the economic, scientific, and technical domains on the basis of equality and mutual interests.

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed the importance of efforts to promote relations between the two parties and governments, periodic consultative meetings between the two foreign ministries, and exchanges of views and contacts between the two countries' mass organizations and associations.

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu noted the on-going strong development of cultural, scientific, and journalistic relations and expressed the desire to strengthen and expand exchanges and contacts in these areas so as to help the peoples of the two countries understand each country's spiritual and material values.

Stressing the importance of the cooperation between CEMA member countries, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed the determination to continue to join efforts with other member countries in implementing the agreements reached at the economic summit meeting in June 1984, the Joint Program for Scientific and Technological Progress for the Period Lasting Till the Year 2,000, as well as the resolutions adopted by the 43rd CEMA session.

As far as international issues are concerned, Vietnam and Romania believe that the international situation is developing to the advantage of the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress. At the same time, the two countries expressed concern over the fact that the world is still facing many serious and complicated problems that are the result of the continuing arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, the continued efforts of the imperialist forces to use force and threat of force to intervene in the internal affairs of other countries and trample upon their interests, and the deteriorating world economic situation, particularly the economic situation in developing countries.

The two countries believe that the fundamental problem of our era lies in efforts to curb the arms race, to resolutely shift to disarmament, first of all, nuclear disarmament, to protect the supreme right of all people and nations to live in peace, freedom, independence, and dignity.

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu believe that politicians, truly serious forces, and all nations must do their utmost to effect basic changes in the world community's life and its thoughts and actions with regard to solutions to international problems. Only

in this way can people hope for a bright future and can conditions for eliminating serious dangers that are threatening mankind's existence be guaranteed.

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu praised the signing of the U.S.-USSR treaty on the elimination of medium- and short-range missiles, considering it an event of historic importance. Vietnam and Romania believe that more efforts should be made to reach new agreements on the reduction of strategic nuclear weapons by 50 percent, on prohibiting nuclear tests and space militarization, on complete abolition of nuclear weapons, and on the passing of an agreement banning and abolishing chemical weapons and all mass extermination weapons. More efforts should also be made to effect a basic reduction of conventional weapons, numerical strength, and military expenditures at an appropriate proportion.

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that the huge expenditures devoted to military purposes must be used to help all countries, first of all, the developing countries, develop their economies.

Vietnam and Romania welcomed the formulation and the realization of a complete program for disarmament whose crux is to eliminate stage by stage all nuclear weapons within the framework of the United Nations. The adoption of such a program at the UN General Assembly's Third Special Session on Disarmament expected to be held in 1988 will open broad prospects for talks and international activities aimed at checking the arms race and carrying out disarmament.

Vietnam and Romania hoped that the European conference held in Vienna on security and cooperation would also result in treaties and agreements that spell out specific measures on disarmament and security to improve relations and cooperation among all European countries for the common interests of cooperation among all the participating countries.

Vietnam and Romania welcomed the broad development of cooperation among all the Balkan States aimed at turning this region into a zone of peace and good neighborliness and without nuclear and chemical weapons and without foreign military bases.

The two sides highly appreciated the results of the meeting of foreign ministers of the Balkan states in Belgrade, considering this a contribution to the endeavor to ameliorate the situation and create an atmosphere of neighborliness, friendship, and mutual understanding in the Balkans.

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu welcomed the organization of a high-level meeting of head of states and governments of the Balkan countries aimed at working out a complete program for

developing cooperation in the economic, scientific-technological, cultural, and other fields as part of the effort to realize cooperation in Europe and the rest of the world.

Vietnam and Romania stressed that it is necessary to continue the dialogue between the countries on the Indochinese Peninsula and the ASEAN member countries in order to develop cooperation and understanding and ensure an atmosphere of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Both countries welcome the establishment of good neighborly relations among all countries in this region of Asia and the world.

Vietnam and Romania welcomed the efforts to consolidate peace and security in Asia and the Pacific. Along this line both sides supported the efforts to create a zone free of nuclear weapons in Asia and the Pacific, and held that all nuclear weapon tests should immediately stop in this region and the world.

Both countries held that in the current international situation, everything should be done to eliminate force and threat of force in the relations among countries, put an end to existing conflicts in various regions in the world, and settle those differences and conflicts only through peaceful means and negotiation.

Vietnam and Romania resolved to struggle for an overall, correct, and lasting solution to the Middle East issues in order to establish a lasting peace in this region on the basis of withdrawing Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territory, resolving the Palestine problem by recognizing the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, including the founding of an independent Palestine state, and by guaranteeing the integrity, sovereignty, and security of all countries in the region.

With such objectives, both countries welcomed the organization of an international conference on the Middle East under the United Nations sponsorship and with the participation of all concerned parties including the PLO and the standing members of the UN Security Council.

Comrades Nguyen Van Linh and Nicolae Ceausescu expressed their concern over the Iraq-Iran war which continue to cause loss of human life and property to the warring sides. Both sides called for the immediate withdrawal of military ships from the gulf area, the termination of all attacks, the assurance for free movements of ships in this sea zone, an end to hostilities between Iraq and Iran, and the settlement of problems between the two countries through peaceful means and negotiation in conformity with Resolution 598 of the UN Security Council.

Vietnam and Romania held that the Cambodian issue must be settled by political means on the basis of national reconciliation, respect for the interests of the Cambodian people, exclusion of all intervention from

outside, and the realization of a peaceful, independent, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia to contribute peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The need for efforts at normalizing relations between the SRV and the PRC and at solving outstanding problems between the two countries through negotiations and nonuse of force was expressed.

Vietnam and Romania resolutely opposed the policy of colonialist domination and oppression in any form. Both sides asserted solidarity with and support for the just struggle for national independence of the Namibian people under SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] leadership—their sole and genuine representative—and condemned the South African plot to prolong its illegal occupation of Namibia and to impose a neocolonialist solution to the Namibian issue.

Vietnam and Romania continue to cooperate with other countries to support the Namibian people to quickly gain their independence on the strength of Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council.

Comrades Nguyen Van Linh and Nicolae Ceausescu resolutely condemned the apartheid policy and the oppressive measures of the Pretoria authorities against the majority people in South Africa.

The SRV and the SRR supported the initiatives and proposals of the DPRK to achieve peace, sovereignty, and national unification to turn the Korean peninsula into a zone of peace and free of nuclear weapons.

Vietnam and Romania supported the Central American countries in the Caribbean zone and other Latin American countries in the struggle to gain and protect independence, sovereignty, and development; and opposed all forms of aggression against and intervention in the internal affairs of these countries.

Faced with the seriously worsening situation of the international economy which affect all nations, especially the developing countries that are shouldering the consequences of the economic crisis, the unequal financial and monetary policy, and the protectionist and restrictive measures of developed countries, Vietnam and Romania held that there should be an overall solution to these problems in order to eliminate the underdeveloped state and establish a new international economic order based on equality and justice.

In this connection, Vietnam and Romania agreed to the organization of an international conference within the UN framework with the participation of developed and developing countries in order to find solutions to economic problems which would be approved by all sides, including the general settlement of foreign debts of developing countries, so as to eliminate the underdeveloped status, and create conditions for the just and balanced development of the world economy.

Comrades Nguyen Van Linh and Nicolae Ceausescu stressed the importance of the Nonaligned Movement and its positive role in settling the important issues of the world, which aims at asserting a new democratic, free, and independent policy of respect for every nation's right to freely chose its own socioeconomic development path.

The two sides held that the settlement of complex and particularly serious political, economic, and military problems of international life require the participation of all countries on a totally equal footing, regardless of their size or social system.

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu held that the United Nations is a very important international forum for democratic discussions aimed at solving the political, economic, and social issues of the world today; and approved of efforts to perfect the activities carried out by the United Nations and other international bodies, gear up these organizations for realities and the demands of the world today, and strengthen their role in consolidating peace and international cooperation.

The CPV Central Committee general secretary and the RCP general secretary affirmed the determination of both parties to contribute to strengthening cooperation and solidarity among communist and workers parties in order to broaden cooperation and dialogue on the basis of adherence to the principles of equality, independence, and respect for the right of each party to set its lines, strategies, and revolutionary tactics according to its own specific conditions.

The two sides stressed the resolve of the CPV and the RCP to continue their positive cooperation with all communist and workers parties, the national liberation movement, anti-imperialist and progressive forces, and with organizations standing for social progress, disarmament, peace, and an equitable and better world.

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed the determination to strengthen cooperation between the SRV and the SRR in the international arena, in the framework of the United Nations and its specialized agencies, and in the framework of the Group 77 so as to make more contributions to solving important international issues with the aim of consolidating peace, security, and international cooperation.

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu were totally pleased with the new Vietnamese-Romanian summit meeting, considering this a new, valuable contribution to the consolidation of the relations of friendship and multi-sided cooperation between the CPV and the RCP and between the SRV and the SRR in the interests of both peoples as well as for socialism, peace, progress, and international cooperation.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the SRR, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu expressed their heartfelt thanks toward Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Comrade Vo Chi Cong, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV Council of State; members of the Vietnamese party and state leadership; and the fraternal Vietnamese people for the hospitality and extremely warm welcome accorded them during their visit to Vietnam.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the SRR, and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu invited Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, and Comrade Vo Chi Cong, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and president of the SRV Council of State, to pay an official friendship visit to the SRR. The invitation was accepted with pleasure; and the time of the visit will be agreed upon through diplomatic channels.

[Dated] Hanoi, 19 April 1988

Farewell Call to Ceausescu

*AU191742 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1709 GMT 19 Apr 88*

[Text] Hanoi, AGERPRES, 19/04/1988—Tuesday, 19 April, Nicolae Ceausescu RCP [Romanian Communist Party] general secretary, president of Romania, and Mme Elena Ceausescu concluded the official goodwill visit they paid to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Before departure, the Vietnamese party and state leadership paid a farewell call on the distinguished Romanian guests at their residence in Hanoi.

On the occasion President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu cordially conversed with Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and Vo Chi Cong, president of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, with the other members of the Vietnamese party and state leadership.

Full satisfaction was again expressed at the Romanian-Vietnamese top-level dialogue, at the understandings reached, the joint wish being expressed to work for strengthening and expanding the fine ties between the two parties, countries and peoples.

At the end of the interview President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu bid a friendly farewell from Nguyen Van Linh and Vo Chi Cong, from the other members of the Vietnamese party and state leadership.

Ceausescu Departure Statement

*AU191923 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1851 GMT 19 Apr 88*

[“President Nicolae Ceausescu's Statement to the Press—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Hanoi, AGERPRES, 19/4/1988—Before leaving Hanoi, on answering press correspondents' questions, Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP [Romanian Communist Party] general secretary and Romania's president, made the following statement:

The Vietnam visit ended with very good results. We approached a wide range of problems, including the problem of a political solution to the situation in Kampuchea through national reconciliation and the ensurance of Kampuchea's independence, sovereignty and nonaligned character. Furthermore, a passage should be achieved to the Vietnamese troops' withdrawal, to the cessation of any outside interference in Kampuchea's domestic affairs. We consider that to meet the interests of all the peoples in Indochina, of all the peoples in the area.

India's Gandhi Interviewed on Cambodian Issue

*BK201205 Hanoi Domestic Service In Vietnamese
1110 GMT 20 Apr 88*

[Text] As was already reported, on the occasion of the visit to Ho Chi Minh City of His Excellency Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India, and his wife, on the evening of 16 April 1988, the Vietnam Television Broadcasting Station correspondent met and interviewed the prime minister. The following are questions and answers:

[Correspondent] Your Excellency Prime Minister, in your opinion, what are the key issues for the development of the existing India-Vietnamese relations of friendship and cooperation?

[Gandhi] The relations between the two countries of Vietnam and India have existed for many decades now—since the time of the late President Ho Chi Minh and Jawaharlal Nehru. Both the two great leaders earnestly built the fine relations between our two nations. This friendship has, until today, been preserved, and we are constantly continuing to consolidate and develop these friendship relations. Both India and Vietnam cherish peace. We are ready to make sacrifices to preserve this national independence. So far, India has experienced 40 years of development since its independence. Vietnam has had to experience countless great difficulties to regain its freedom. We think that we have a lot of experience with which we can assist each other. Vietnam should select necessary experiences suitable to and applicable in Vietnam. India is ready to help Vietnam as requested by Vietnam. We think that the potential of cooperation between Vietnam and India is extremely great.

[Correspondent] What is Your Excellency's observation about the possibility of resolving the Cambodian and Southeast Asia issues peacefully?

[Gandhi] The key problem of the situation in this region is the Cambodian issue. To solve the Cambodian issue satisfactorily will be the key to easing tension in the region. We believe that Vietnam has made great and concrete efforts by withdrawing approximately one half of its troops from Cambodia. And the recent sixth troop withdrawal had India as its observer. These are very positive steps made by Vietnam. We hope that the talks between Prime Minister Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk will be resumed and will bring about fine results capable of pragmatically leading to a best solution to the Cambodian issue. On this occasion, I would like to tell you, friends, that to me, it is a great honor to visit the heroic Ho Chi Minh City, a city that bears the name of the great leader of the Vietnamese nation. I would like to thank the Ho Chi Minh City people for their warm welcome. I would also like to thank all of the Vietnamese people, especially the people of Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, for the valuable sentiments and the warm welcome they have accorded me during my recent visit to Hanoi as well as my current tour of Ho Chi Minh City.

Technical Cooperation Committee Meets in Moscow
BK200208 Hanoi VNA in English 1551 GMT
19 Apr 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 19—The Vietnamese-Soviet Sub-Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation under the Vietnam-USSR Inter-Governmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation held its 13th session in Moscow from April 4-11.

The Vietnamese delegation was led by Le Qui An, vice chairman of the Vietnam State Commission for Science and Technology, head of the Vietnamese section of the Sub-Committee, and the Soviet delegation by V. A. Mikhailov, vice-chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology.

The two sides reviewed the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the 12th and 13th sessions of the Inter-Governmental Commission and by the 12th session of the Sub-Committee, as well as the bilateral cooperation in the implementation of the complex-programme for scientific and technical progress worked out by the member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) to the year 2000.

The two sides agreed on measures and forms of cooperation so as to increase the efficiency of the scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries. They also agreed to concentrate efforts on materializing the 1986-90 scientific and technical cooperation subjects aimed at serving the key issues in Vietnam's socio-economic development as well as questions in the economic and trade cooperation between the two countries.

UK New Communist Party on PRC in Spratlys
BK200158 Hanoi VNA in English 1547 GMT
19 Apr 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 19—The Political Committee of the New Communist Party of Britain expresses its concern at the decisions of the People's Republic of China to extend its naval operations. The recent acts are violation of the sovereignty of Vietnam and provoke rising tension in the region." [closing quotes as received]

This was stated in a resolution issued on April 9 by the Political Committee of the New Communist Party of Britain. It recalled China's armed provocations and encroachment on several Vietnamese islands in Truong Sa [Spratly] as well as its acts of war against Vietnamese ships in Vietnam's territorial waters.

The resolution continued:

"The Political Committee protests against these acts by the People's Republic of China which give rise to the suspicion that China has expansionist thoughts and territorial ambitions.

"The Political Committee of the New Communist Party of Britain urges the People's Republic of China to withdraw its forces from the areas mentioned and to settle any outstanding differences it has with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam by negotiations and settlements that serve the interests of the peoples of their respective countries and the region as a whole."

Paper Urges Renovation in Foreign Activities
BK150901 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese
Feb 88, pp 50-54, 79

[Article by Phan Doan Nam: "Some Ideas on Renovation of Thinking on Foreign Activities"]

[Text] A renovation in thinking about foreign activities is renovation of the method of viewing world politics, enhancing our understanding of the fundamental contradictions and general trends in the development of the modern world, and renovating our approach to the hot issues of the era and to relations with other countries.

The current renovation in thinking about foreign activities neither negates nor revises our party's points of discussion concerning foreign relations and the diplomatic struggle which realities have proved to be correct. This renovation stems from the objective requirements of life.

First, it stems from the requirement to renovate thinking about domestic affairs. Foreign policy is the continuation of domestic policy. It is impossible to renovate thinking about domestic affairs without renovating thinking about foreign activities. For instance, if we want to satisfactorily carry out the current movement of "Things That Should Be Done Immediately" in the

country, it is clear that the outdated ideas of fearing "to wash dirty linen in public", "to be taken advantage of by the enemy" and so forth must be changed.

The renovation in thinking about foreign activities has stemmed of course from more fundamental and longer term factors.

First, it has stemmed from the rapid and profound changes that are taking place in the world. Changes in nature, society, and thinking, which have taken place in the 20th century, are of the largest scale, the greatest scope, and the most positive ever at the speed "of one day equal to some decades". These changes resulted from two great revolutions that took place simultaneously in this century: The revolution in production relations which began with the August Revolution and the revolution of production forces which was peaked by the second technological revolution. There is clearly a close and mutual relationship between these two revolutions. Nowadays, changes have taken place very swiftly not only in natural science but also in political life. Within only three decades following the war, the whole colonial system, which imperialism took 400 years to establish, basically collapsed. These changes in the objective world require changes in thinking.

Second, in the wake of the Spring Victory of 1975, the revolution in our country has entered a new stage. The main revolutionary task has also changed. It has shifted from combat to construction. From a small, invaded, and divided country, our country has now become an average-size country in the world with a definite voice in some international issues, especially in Asia and the Pacific and Southeast Asia. This new revolutionary task and this new international stature demand that we have a new thinking and a new approach to international relations and foreign policy.

Third, against the general state of theoretical backwardness in our country, theoretical backwardness in foreign politics is all the more notorious. Other than some party resolutions on international issues and some scattered articles in the press, we have not had any magazine specializing in international relations and foreign policy. Theoretical works on foreign relations seem to be nonexistent. Theoreticians in international relations are very rare. The reason is that we have not had enough time to make profound theoretical reviews. Subjectively, we might be said to belittle the theoretical aspect of foreign affairs, to be normally pleased with stereotypical slogans such as "two camps, four contradictions" and to force all the international events into these ready-made stereotypes. As a result of such backwardness, even some of our cadres in charge of foreign affairs have poor, dogmatic and formulaic knowledge about international relations and foreign policy and have viewed the world situation in a rigoristic or diagrammatic, voluptaristic, unscientific manner. With such theoretical knowledge, it is obviously difficult for us to fulfill the very difficult and complex foreign affairs in today's multifarious world.

The above situation shows that renovation in thinking about foreign activities is a pressing demand. This is a very great issue. In this article, I would like to raise only some of my initial thoughts.

The issue of primary importance involves the orientations for understanding and evaluating the world situation and international relations in a scientific manner, according to objective realities, and without preconceptions.

Marxism-Leninism would be rendered mediocre if we considered the theoretical viewpoints advanced by its founders several generations ago as gospel in explaining current developments in the world situation while rejecting or slighting the meaning and spirit of their approach to and methods for analyzing and studying historical circumstances. As we all understand it, Marxism-Leninism is not a collection of dogmas but a guide for actions. If V.I. Lenin were alive today, he would also have certainly realized that the current international conditions—such as the growth of the world socialist system, the integration and mutual dependence in the economy of the capitalist world, the advent of nuclear weapons, and so forth—do not allow imperialist countries to wage wars among themselves even though the contradictions between them remain no less intense. The CPSU and the great majority of communist parties in the world today have been able to reach the conclusion that "a world war no longer remains an unavoidable destiny" because by applying Lenin's study and analytical methods, they have found that imperialism and the world situation today are completely different from those at the start of this century and even from those in the early 1950's.

To evaluate the world situation objectively, we must hold fast onto the stand of the working class. The world outlook of the working class is scientific and objective in character because the interests of the working class basically coincide with those of mankind.

The stand of the working class is scientific methodology; it rejects idealism and rigorism concerning standpoints and does not tolerate a half-hearted attitude.

We need to have a strong, prestigious foreign affairs system that carries on the nation's glorious diplomatic traditions and is worthy of the country's stature and position at present. To this end, it is necessary to have a contingent of foreign relations cadres who possess ethics and talents as well as the spirit of renovation and creativity, who firmly uphold the stand of the party and national interests, and who are sensitive to the constantly changing situation in the international arena. One of the factors for guaranteeing this is that we must be active in conducting scientific studies on foreign affairs. Renovation in the concept of foreign relations as well as renovation in thinking in general will only remain empty words unless we develop democracy and freedom of thought in scientific studies. Scientific studies must be conducted in accordance with the real sense of this term.

At the same time, we must change the outmoded contention that foreign affairs activities constitute an exclusive domain of certain persons.

The second biggest issue concerning renovation in the concept of foreign relations is that we must rediscover, in a more complete and comprehensive manner, the world in which we live, first of all its fundamental contradictions and the common trends for development of the world today.

The world in which we live is fraught with complex contradictions. On our planet at present, new things have formed, bearing within them new contradictions. They are the emergence of the world socialist system, the Nonaligned Movement, and a series of issues having a global character. These contradictions have only emerged since World War II. At the same time, the growth of the world socialist system, the fundamental collapse of the old colonial system, and the integration, mutual dependence, and inter-penetration among the capitalist countries in general and the imperialist countries in particular have made the basic contradictions within the capitalist system change in both content and intensity, forcing imperialism to reconsider its ambitions. All of these new phenomena form a combination of contradictions that defines the nature of today's world as having characteristics that are different from those of the world before World War II. Without a new way to analyze and recognize the complexity and diversity of these types of contradictions, it will be impossible for us to draw the most complete picture of the world today and to arrive at correct solutions to international issues facing us at present. To classify contradictions, separating those that are fundamental from those that are not as well as those that are antagonistic from those that are not, means to find a way to appropriately resolve each type of contradictions instead of trying to avoid dealing with them, especially contradictions that are considered nonfundamental and nonantagonistic like those that exist within the revolutionary forces. The current state of stagnation found in a number of socialist countries in particular and the world socialist system in general results from the failure to recognize the existence of these internal contradictions in the socialist countries.

In addition to analyzing the true nature of contradictions, it is necessary to correctly understand the ways to ease the fundamental contradictions of the era as well as those between the nations themselves. There is no way to use solutions to the internal problems of a given country to settle international issues. The internal contradictions (class contradictions) of a given country must be resolved chiefly by revolutionary violence. This rule still remains valid. Yet, given the current international situation, people would make a dangerous mistake if they used this rule to settle the contradictions between socialism and capitalism, which are also class contradictions, and other contradictions between the nations. Imperialism and the reactionary forces have violated this rule and have suffered ignominious defeats. Clinging to their

outdated political thinking, they have stubbornly resorted to counterrevolutionary violence and weapons to settle their own internal contradictions as well as the contradictions between them and the revolutionary forces of the era.

Given the present nuclear era in which a military and strategic balance has been established between the Soviet Union and the United States, the basic method of settling key international contradictions is through the peaceful emulation and competition between the two systems and the peaceful negotiations between the nations themselves.

This does not mean that the notion of class has nothing to do with international relations. On the contrary, it is this very notion of different class interests that makes the socialist countries and the capitalist countries adopt different methods of solving key international problems concerning peace, sovereignty, and progress of nations in the world. Marxist followers always believe that "the development of a revolution depends on the acuteness of the class contradictions engendering the revolution," (Footnote 1) (V.I. Lenin, Complete Works, Tien Bo Publishing House, Moscow, 1976, Volume 35, page 490) not on the efforts to spur the revolution from the outside.

Meanwhile, one must realize that, while rife with contradictions and complexities that divide human society, the world today is a uniform entity. The tendency toward the internationalization of the world's economic, political, and cultural activities has stemmed directly from the development by leaps and bounds of the production forces in the 20th century under the influence of the August Revolution and the scientific and technological revolution. Economically, the trend of internationalization is the result of international labor distribution and uniformness, that is to say, cooperation between different countries at a high level and on a regional and global basis in order to meet the growing demands of production. Politically, this is the result of efforts to broaden international communications, which also originated from the demands of production.

The current large-scale production is also the result of the fact that science and technology have assumed a direct role in production and that laborers have been liberated from coercion and exploitation. Internationalization does not mean negating national characteristics. On the contrary, internationalization can only be achieved on the basis of high growth rate of production and civilization of each country. The fact that internationalization has increasingly developed into a major trend enables us to talk about "a world community," "a global village," "a world economy," and so on—terms that still sounded very unfamiliar until some 40 years ago.

One important effect of the trend toward internationalization is that it has made the interrelations and the interdependence between peoples and between countries

become a premise for the development of each nation. This relationship is a yardstick being used to measure the growth rate of a nation. Thus, this interrelationship will spawn a new relationship between nations, that is, the interdependence. This is a two-way dependence between member countries of the world community in many areas, including not only the area of production (between the supply of raw materials and the consuming countries and between commodity and capital supplying countries and their recipient counterparts, etc...) but also in the area of security and environment.

Full awareness of the differences and the general trends of development in today's world is a very important matter when it comes to formulating foreign strategies and policies for a country. This is, however, a very complex problem. The science of international relations is a scientific study involving high level of probability with many factors that can hardly be foreseeable. Therefore, studying this requires us to adopt a scrupulous attitude, to develop our collective minds, to conduct consultations widely with various countries in the world, and to avoid the attitude of imposing and monopolizing truism. Documents of the 27th CPSU Congress together with the 17 September 1987 article by Comrade Gorbachev and his 2 and 4 November 1987 statements serve as typical examples of the renovation of thinking, especially foreign relations thinking. (Footnote 2) Of these documents, worthy of note are the political report, the article "Pragmatism And Assurances For A Safe World" published in the Soviet papers PRAVDA and IZVESTIYA on 17 September 1987, the article "The October Revolution And The Reform: The Revolutionary Undertaking Is Continuing," and article "The Communist Movement Needs Renovation," written on the occasion of the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution in Moscow.")

The third greatest problem in the renovation of thinking in foreign relations involves the posing of questions and the attitude we should adopt in dealing with the field of foreign relations activities.

The foreign policy of a country is decided by the socioeconomic development tasks of that country. Thus, foreign policy and domestic policy form the integrated strategy of a country and should be based on the relationship between that country and the world. This relationship is not a dialectical relationship between internal and external factors but rather the relationship between various mechanical parts and the whole body under the same international system. Over the years we have paid attention to the first aspect but we have belittled or have not been fully aware of the second aspect. We have underlined the characters of independence and sovereignty but have, at times, failed to fully realize the dependence of our national development in the general trend of international development. The new thinking does not negate the independence and sovereignty of each country but it advocates emphasizing and attaching

importance to the interaction between the independence and sovereignty of each country and to the general development trend of our time.

World history shows that by going against today's trends in development, a country, though big and prosperous, will certainly be faced with setbacks. Conversely, a country, though small, but knowing how to seize the trends in international development and by directing its own development toward that general trend, while transforming itself into a solid link in the system of international development, will be able to become strong by incorporating national strength with epochal strength. This is a very important factor to be taken into account when formulating domestic and foreign strategies.

Only by renovating thinking about the way of assessing the relationship between our country and the world to affirm that our country is a link in the world's general security and development system can we satisfactorily solve the question of national construction and defense.

Another major issue that requires a renovation of thinking is the question of friend and foe in international relations.

We cannot mechanically apply the concept on friend and foe in the internal class struggle of each country to the international relations affairs. The global class struggle in the present era concentrates on the four major issues of peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism, of which peace is an urgent and vital issue. We must take into account this common struggle to distinguish friend from foe. Naturally, each country and people, in a certain historical situation, had to deal with hostile forces from the outside. This is reality. However, we cannot avoid making mistakes if we distinguish friend from foe in international relations on the basis of the national viewpoint alone without considering the interests of other nations in the struggle for the common goal of the era. Today, when all nations, big or small, are nurturing their legitimate interests and increasingly dependent upon one another for security and development, it would be short-sighted if we used only the class character of a nation's ruling circle to determine whether it is friend or foe. This act will obstruct coordination among nations to solve vital problems being faced by mankind. Nations and peoples can be friends. Differences and conflicts between countries and peoples should be settled through peaceful negotiations and agreements. We should not allow conflicts in national interests to obstruct the concentration of efforts on struggling for various goals of the era. The general trend in the world requires us to renovate our thinking in this direction. Naturally, it does not depend entirely on us, but also on the opposing party. The CPSU has pioneered this field of renovation. This example has an unprecedentedly profound impact. We cannot expect imperialism and reactionaries to renovate their thinking as we

do. To have them renounce their reactionary thinking, we must, of course, go through a struggle and it will take time to do this. But first of all, we must carry out our own renovation.

The question of distinguishing friend from foe is closely associated with the problem of peaceful co-existence. Two nations cannot maintain peaceful co-existence if they consider each other as enemies. Peaceful co-existence does not mean a stop to armed conflict and a continuation of another form of confrontation, but it is an international order in which countries of different sociopolitical systems can maintain their relations of good neighborliness and mutual cooperation in all domains, economic, scientific, and technological and so forth. It is obvious that this does not obstruct whatsoever the internal class struggle in each country.

Finally, renovation in international relations and information and foreign affairs cadres and organization is a very important and urgent task.

Ho Chi Minh City Factories Suspend Operations
BK201058 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 18 Apr 88

[Text] The paper SAIGON GIAI PHONG recently reported that due to changes in finances, price of materials, and cost of production, and because supplies were not provided uniformly, many branches having great value to the gross output of the Ho Chi Minh City's industrial service were forced to suspend production and thus could not fulfill plan norms for the first quarter of 1988. These included branches producing textile products, motorcycles, electric motors, cosmetics, rubber, paints, clothing, shoe leather, and household appliances.

More than 5,000 workers of the city's industrial sector were dismissed, almost 2,000 of whom were temporarily dismissed, receiving 70 percent of their monthly salary. Most of these workers are from the textile, clothing, bicycle, cosmetics, rubber, and plastic goods production branches.

The city's industrial sector and other sectors are concentrating on overcoming obstacles in production related to the price of materials and labor contracts for manufacturing hats, shoes, and clothing.

The city has also helped in finding sources of foreign currencies to import raw materials for production of some key products such as cosmetics and plastic goods, electric fans, and electronic and textile products.

NHAN DAN Editorial Views Economic Management
BK171318 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 11 Apr 88

[NHAN DAN 12 April editorial: "Renovate Management To Take Agriculture Forward"]

[Text] The CPV Central Committee Political Bureau recently issued a resolution on the renovation of economic management in agriculture. This is an important

resolution which concretizes the ideas on renovating economic management stipulated in the resolutions of the Fourth [laanf thuws tuw] CPV Congress and the various party Central Committee's plenums aimed at creating a fresh moving force to strongly develop agriculture, the country's primary economic battlefield.

Socialist commodity production is the direction for the agricultural sector's advance in the new stage. This must be profoundly reflected in all agricultural policies. In the process of changing the nature of our agriculture, we must try by all means to release the productive force, consolidate and strengthen state-operated and collective economic components while developing all potentials of the other components, combine the consolidation of new production relations with a strengthening of the material and technical bases for agriculture, and combine production development with protection of the environment. Only by firmly grasping this basic thought will we be able to quickly develop the socialist commodity-producing agriculture, thereby contributing to implementing the three major economic programs, especially the program for grain and foodstuff production.

In the economic field, interest is a great moving force for development. Decreasing the interest of the laboring people is an important cause of the lack of enthusiasm shown by tens of millions of people in production and of the stagnation in agricultural production over the past few years. To combine the three interests [those of the state, the collective, and the laborer] harmoniously is a principle aimed at forming close ties between society and each collective and laborer. While correctly solving the various relationships based on interests, we should ceaselessly improve the laboring people's standard of living and help accumulate capital for the cause of socialist construction.

The Political Bureau's resolution stresses the legitimate interest of producers, especially rice growers. This is a viewpoint that attaches importance to the material motive, provides incentives for agricultural laborers—the most important productive force—and pays attention to the interests of rice growers. On this basis, incentive policies will be adopted to inspire laborers to enthusiastically produce the most essential commodities for the people's daily lives. Combining the development of socialist commodity-producing agriculture with the building of a new socialist countryside to give a concrete expression to the close association between the economy and society is an important requirement of the process of renovating economic management in agriculture.

The concrete policies stipulated in the resolution show the spirit of democratization in economic management, promote social justice, and provide a legal basis which laborers can rely on in their struggle against bureaucracy, authoritarianism, embezzlement, misappropriation, and violations of the collective's and laborer's right to mastery in production and distribution.

Developing the fine tradition in villages and hamlets; enhancing education in socialism; propagating the new life-style; positively carrying out information, cultural, educational, and public health activities with practical contents and in diversified forms; and suppressing superstition and criminal acts are tasks that must be done to build a civilized, healthy society in the countryside and a new type of peasantry endowed with political consciousness, good education, technical know-how, and advanced professional skills, thereby giving the human factor practical preparation for agricultural development.

Political Bureau's resolution uniformly deals with issues ranging from production structure to management mechanism, the building of the foundation of rural society, policies concerning each economic component and each model of production and business organization, and state policies regarding agriculture and the peasantry. All these policies are closely related and fully reflect the economic relations of the worker-peasant alliance, its central relations in the new stage.

Renovation always requires uniformity. For this reason, only by uniformly implementing the various policies stipulated in the resolution will we be able to realize the concept of renovating the economic management mechanism in agriculture. Organizing the implementation of party resolutions is to turn the party lines and policies into reality. However, this task has long been a weak link. We cannot change our life by advocating renovation in resolutions only, although this task is very important. Resolutions set forth orientations for action and can breed enthusiasm, but, in the final analysis, only action can turn enthusiasm into firm belief in the renovation process and yield practical results in life.

This resolution of the Political Bureau contains many new viewpoints on agriculture. Therefore, it is extremely important for us to firmly grasp their basic concepts. Institutionalizing these concepts by turning them into laws or legal documents and concretizing guidelines into specific policies are the task of the various branches of the administration. This task must be urgently and

correctly carried out so that all localities and grass-roots units can implement the laws and policies concerned immediately. No delay should be allowed, nor should any inconsistent regulations be adopted.

The new management mechanism in agriculture provides ample leeway for its implementation to be carried out in such a way as to suit the socioeconomic situation in each locality and to ensure the right of the laboring people to make their own decisions as a collective. It is the responsibility of all localities and grass-roots units to apply this mechanism in a dynamic and appropriate manner, and socioeconomic efficiency will be an accurate measure of the results of their application.

The resolution also defines important matters of principle, namely the positions in agricultural economic management, the policies relating to agriculture, and the rules and regulations of renovation. These rules and regulations should be scrupulously observed in formulating concrete policies and in organizing their implementation in each locality.

Seriously carrying out the party Central Committee Political Bureau's resolution on renovation of economic management in agriculture will surely bring about new progress for agriculture in the direction of renovation as set forth by resolutions of the Sixth CPV Congress and of the various party Central Committee's plenums.

Briefs

New Polish Amity Group Head

Hanoi VNA April 20—The Vietnam-Poland Friendship Association met here yesterday to review its work in 1987 and outline a program of action for 1988. The meeting attached great importance to the effectiveness of the association's activities in the coming years aimed at strengthening the comprehensive cooperation, close friendship, and mutual understanding between the Vietnamese and Polish peoples. Vu Ngoc Hai, member of the party Central Committee and minister of energy, was appointed new president of the association. [Text] [BK200935 Hanoi VNA in English 0717 GMT 20 Apr 88]

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